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Massachusetts Profiles

Boston SMSA

LABOR AREA RESEARCH PUBLICATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE INCREASES SLIGHTLY

The unemployment rate for the Boston SMSA rose by seven tenths of a percentage point to 5.4 percent in January. This monthly increase, caused by employers laying off workers hired for the Christmas rush, was seasonal in nature and considered normal. The unemployment rate has dropped three tenths of a percentage point from January of last year.

INITIAL EFFECTS OF PROPOSTION 2½

Proposition 2½, filed by the group-Citizens for Limited Taxation, will limit the rate of property taxation in Massachusetts to two and one-half percent of the full and fair market value of personal property. Communities whose tax levies exceed this amount must begin reducing taxes by 15 percent a year until the 2½ percent goal is reached. This means dramatic cuts for many cities and towns in the amount and quality of services provided to taxpayers, if other revenue sources are not increased.

Cities and towns in the Boston SMSA spend the majority of their budget, 37% (Arlington) to 70% (Medway), on the school system. This is where the first cuts will take place. Most local governments plan to drop or cut back special programs or extras such as: field trips, drivers training, sports programs, adult education, school buses, and arts and music classes. The majority of local communities are projecting layoffs in the following school personnel: teachers, clerks, custodians, classroom aides, school nurses, and lunchroom aides. Some cities in the Boston SMSA, Brookline, Milton, Waltham and Cambridge, are exploring the possibilities of closing and condensing elementary schools to provide further savings.

Local governments are closely examining possible cutbacks in the fire and police departments. Some communities such as Brookline, Mansfield, Hamilton and Hanson are attempting to keep these departments intact, however the majority of communities in the Boston SMSA are expecting cutbacks. Plans are being made in Malden and Milton to close older fire stations to save annual operating expenses. Some cities and towns hope a reduction in the workforce can be achieved through attrition. Many local fire and police chiefs are concerned with how much they can cutback before it affects the health and safety of town citizens.

Many communities are taking a hard look at the other services they provide to determine where cutbacks can be made. Some cities and towns are taking the following measures: shortened hours for the library and town hall, selective turning off of street lights, fees for trash collection and sewer maintenance, reduction in snow removal and a cut in services provided by the Recreation Department. There is a wide range of services that can be cut or dropped to get local budgets within the limits set by Proposition 2½.

This discussion only introduces the possible effects of Proposition 2½. The final impact will not be known for a few years, because cities with a high tax rate, such as Boston, will take until 1985 to comply. The direct effect of the reduction in property taxes will be a shift of purchasing power from local government to the private sector. It is possible that most of this disposable income will be used to replace lost services.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	JAN 1981	DEC 1980	JAN 1980
LABOR FORCE	1,427,500	1,442,800	1,378,000
Employment	1,350,200	1,389,600	1,299,100
Unemployment	77,300	53,200	78,900
Unemployment Rate 3/	5.4	3.7	5.7
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	4,256	5,092	3,569
Continued Weeks Claimed	35,246	28,815	33,744

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	60,187	34,980	7,483	13,250	32,502
New Applicants (This Month)	8,309	3,275	1,189	1,259	1,945

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	JAN 1981
Unfilled Openings 2/	13,312
Openings Received	4,221

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	JAN 1981	DEC 1980	JAN 1980
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	*		
Nonmanufacturing - Total			
Construction			
Trans. & public utilities			
Wholesale & retail trade			
Finance, ins. & real estate			
Services & mining			
Government			
Manufacturing - Total	*		
Durable Goods - Total			
Primary metals industries			
Fabricated metal products			
Machinery, (exec. electrical)			
Electric equipment			
Transportation equipment			
Instruments			
Other durable goods			
Nondurable Goods - Total			
Food & kindred products			
Textile mill products			
Apparel & other fin. prod.			
Paper & allied products			
Printing & publishing			
Chemicals & allied products			
Rubber & plastic products			
Leather & leather products			
Other nondurable goods			

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	JAN 1981	DEC 1980	JAN 1980
Average Weekly Earnings	*		
Average Weekly Hours			
Average Hourly Earnings			

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

* Figures will appear in the December issue of "Employment Review" due to Annual Benchmark Revisions.

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS. These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

AREA CLASSIFICATION – For explanation of area classification, see AREA TRENDS, issued by U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

BOSTON SMSA

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Massachusetts Division of Employment Security

Eugene J. Doody, Director

Helen B. Munzer, Director, Job Market Research

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Massachusetts Profiles

Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT GROWS

During February, employment in the Boston SMSA rose by 1.5 percent to 1,372,400. Similarly the labor force had an identical gain of 1.6 percent and grew to 1,450,400. However, although unemployment increased by 700 to 78,000 the rate remained constant at 5.4 percent because of the growth in employment.

JOB MATCHING ACTIVITIES

Job Matching activities were curtailed during February. New job orders increased 4.5 percent while unfilled openings decreased 9.1 percent from a month ago. Total active applicants in the SMSA decreased by 2.1 percent, and new applicants dropped by a negligible amount.

ECONOMIC EXPECTATIONS

Two areas in which the Boston SMSA can expect increased activity are in exports and defense spending. The Boston SMSA does more exporting of goods than any other labor market area in the state. This exporting function is one of the main reasons why the area did so well during the current recession, as foreign markets continued to purchase local goods because they had not felt the recessionary pressures predominant in this country. However, the E.E.C. recently declared that Europe had entered a recessionary cycle. This coupled with the possiblility of national import trade restrictions to protect the ailing automobile industry and steel industry might result in foreign countries limiting their purchases uf U.S. goods. An embargo would have a negative effect on the Boston SMSA's export trade.

Defense Spending is expected to increase as the Reagan administration increased the budget for national defense. This increased spending on defense contracts will continue to reinforce the areas economy. Seventy percent of the defense contracts allocated to Massachusetts in fiscal year 1979 were with contractors located within the Boston SMSA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Job Market Research Department has three recent publications available: 1. Defense Spending and Massachusetts Employment 1969-1979. This report is a study of defense spending and employment in Massachusetts during the period, 1969-1979. Included in this report are both national and state data on defense spending and those industries which benefited from defense procurement. Detailed information on the Boston SMSA, the Lawrence-Haverhill SMSA, and the Lowell LMA was included because these areas received the highest allocation of defense dollars in Massachusetts. 2. Health Service Industries and Employment in Massachusetts. This report contains information about the health services industry and compares employment in this industry in Massachusetts with the nation and particularly the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA. Emphasis is placed on supply and demand for workers in this rapidly growing field. 3. High Technology Employment in Massachusetts and Selected States. This report evaluates Massachusetts' relative position among other industrial states. The report also points out that a large proportion of the Commonwealths' manufacturing employment is in high-technology which make use of the highly skilled labor force and educational and research services available especially in the Boston SMSA.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	FEB 1981	JAN 1981	FEB 1980
LABOR FORCE	1,450,400	1,427,500	1,373,300
Employment	1,372,400	1,350,200	1,303,900
Unemployment	78,000	77,300	69,400
Unemployment Rate 3/	5.4	5.4	5.1
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	3,770	4,256	4,104
Continued Weeks Claimed	33,815	35,246	33,079

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	58,939	34,259	7,285	13,124	32,619
New Applicants (This Month)	8,267	3,339	1,132	1,322	1,922

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	FEB 1981
Unfilled Openings 2/	12,101
Openings Received	4,412

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	FEB 1981	JAN 1981	FEB 1980
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1464.5	1452.4	1455.6
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1175.1	1163.0	1159.9
Construction	35.2	36.6	36.4
Trans. & public utilities	74.2	74.4	72.4
Wholesale & retail trade	312.7	317.2	313.1
Finance, ins. & real estate	111.4	110.9	108.0
Services & mining	431.8	416.8	413.3
Government	209.8	207.1	216.7

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	FEB 1981	JAN 1981	FEB 1980
Manufacturing - Total	289.4	289.4	295.7
Durable Goods - Total	196.1	196.3	199.9
Primary metals industries	3.7	3.6	4.0
Fabricated metal products	19.7	19.8	20.1
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	46.0	46.0	48.0
Electric equipment	55.0	55.0	54.2
Transportation equipment	22.8	23.2	24.1
Instruments	43.1	42.9	43.5
Other durable goods	5.8	5.8	6.0
Nondurable Goods - Total	93.3	93.1	95.8
Food & kindred products	12.9	12.9	14.1
Textile mill products	3.9	3.9	3.8
Apparel & other fin. prod.	13.3	13.1	12.8
Paper & allied products	8.8	8.9	9.5
Printing & publishing	24.3	24.1	24.6
Chemicals & allied products	8.3	8.4	8.8
Rubber & plastic products	10.2	10.2	10.0
Leather & leather products	5.9	5.9	6.7
Other nondurable goods	5.7	5.7	5.5

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	FEB 1981	JAN 1981	FEB 1980
Average Weekly Earnings	INA	INA	INA
Average Weekly Hours	INA	INA	INA
Average Hourly Earnings	INA	INA	INA

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS. These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

AREA CLASSIFICATION — For explanation of area classification, see AREA TRENDS, issued by U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

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Massachusetts Profiles

Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REMAINS CONSTANT

The Boston SMSA unemployment rate for March 1981 was 5.4 percent. This was the third consecutive month it had remained constant. Last year at this time the rate was 4.6 percent.

DEFENSE INDUSTRY GEARING UP

President Reagan is requesting an increase in defense spending of $7 billion dollars for the Federal Fiscal Year 1981 and a $32 billion increase over former President Carter's proposed FY 1982 budget, raising Reagan's military budget to $220 billion for FY 1982.

The proposed increases will have a direct impact on employment in the Boston SMSA over the next few years. Raytheon, nationwide the ninth largest receiver of prime contracts, stands out in the Reagan budget for significant increases in contract awards for missile and component projects. It is estimated that General Electric in Lynn may receive an additional $1.02 billion to produce aircraft engines. GTE Sylvania, recently was awarded a $325 million contract for electronic control equipment of the MX missile. Increased allocations have been set up for the follow up of the MX, as well as, the Minuteman II and Minuteman III. The indirect effects will take one to three years as subcontracts begin to trickle down to smaller firms. Smaller companies often produce a segment of a project at a lower cost due to lower overhead costs.

SCHRAFFTS, "IT'S ALL WRAPPED UP"

This month Consumer Products Group of Gulf & Western Industries, Inc., announced the immediate closing of Schraffts Candy Company of Charlestown. At the height of preparations for Christmas and Valentines day more than 1200 people were working at Schraffts. Normal seasonal layoffs began early this year but were stepped up as the company tried to cut costs; 500 workers were let go in the last three weeks.

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS - NEW ADDITIONS

Employers located in labor surplus areas, defined by the Department of Labor, are entitled to preference in bidding of Federal procurement contracts. The current qualifying unemployment rate is 7.2 percent for the period January 1978 to December 1979. The labor surplus areas in the Boston SMSA are: Boston, Duxbury, Everett, Hanson, Holbrook, Hull, Kingston, Lynn, Marshfield, Medway, Millis, Revere, Rockland, Salem, Somerville and Stoughton. Recently added to the list are Cambridge and Winthrop. This list will be in effect until May 31, 1981.

CLOUDY OUTLOOK FOR YOUTH SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

Teenagers within the Boston SMSA can expect strong competition for summer jobs. The combined effects of Proposition 2½ and federal cuts are creating additional pressures on the summer job market. Some recommendations when seeking summer jobs are 1) start looking now 2) talk to family and friends 3) read and apply to newspaper ads, both local and Boston papers 4) talk and apply to local merchants 5) talk to school counselors 6) file at the Division of Employment Security (DES) offices. Currently, the local DES offices are taking applications for 1400 jobs with the state Department of Environmental Management at $145 to $178 a week. The employment period is from Memorial Day to Labor Day, at campgrounds, forests, parks and beaches. In addition, 1022 jobs at pools, beaches and parks from mid-June to Labor Day are being offered with the Metropolitan District Commission at $145 to $178 a week.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	MAR 1981	FEB 1981	MAR 1980
LABOR FORCE	1,445,900	1,450,400	1,385,600
Employment	1,368,200	1,372,400	1,321,000
Unemployment	77,700	78,000	64,600
Unemployment Rate 3/	5.4	5.4	4.7
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	3,068	3,770	2,895
Continued Weeks Claimed	33,698	33,815	32,359

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	59,400	34,517	7,403	13,259	33,198
New Applicants (This Month)	9,286	4,025	1,184	1,439	2,352

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	MAR 1981
Unfilled Openings 2/	13,829
Openings Received	4,554

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	MAR 1981	FEB 1981	MAR 1980
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1476.9	1464.5	1469.1
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1185.8	1175.1	1172.0
Construction	36.6	35.2	37.4
Trans. & public utilities	74.5	74.2	72.8
Wholesale & retail trade	315.4	312.7	315.9
Finance, ins. & real estate	111.9	111.4	108.5
Services & mining	438.5	431.8	419.8
Government	208.9	209.8	217.6
Manufacturing - Total	291.1	289.4	297.1
Durable Goods - Total	197.1	196.1	200.5
Primary metals industries	3.7	3.7	4.0
Fabricated metal products	19.9	19.7	20.3
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	46.3	46.0	48.2
Electric equipment	55.4	55.0	54.6
Transportation equipment	22.5	22.8	24.1
Instruments	43.4	43.1	43.3
Other durable goods	5.9	5.8	6.0
Nondurable Goods - Total	94.0	93.3	96.6
Food & kindred products	13.0	12.9	14.3
Textile mill products	3.9	3.9	3.8
Apparel & other fin. prod.	13.4	13.3	12.9
Paper & allied products	8.9	8.8	9.6
Printing & publishing	24.4	24.3	24.8
Chemicals & allied products	8.3	8.3	8.9
Rubber & plastic products	10.2	10.2	9.9
Leather & leather products	5.9	5.9	6.7
Other nondurable goods	6.0	5.7	5.7

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEM	MAR 1981	FEB 1981	MAR 1980
Average Weekly Earnings	$300.75	$297.35	$274.33
Average Weekly Hours	40.1	39.7	39.7
Average Hourly Earnings	$7.50	$7.49	$6.91

NOTE. Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

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Massachusetts Profiles

Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DECLINES

After remaining constant at 5.4 percent for the first three months of 1981, the Boston unemployment rate for April declined .9 of a percentage point to 4.5 percent. This decline compares favorably with both the Commonwealth's and the nation's rate of 5.2 and 7.0 percent respectively.

Employment increased most notably in the building trades as 2,800 workers were added. This rise in construction employment can be attributed to the return of warm weather, traditionally increasing the activity in this industry. Other industries in the S.M.S.A. are maintaining a relatively stable employment force, undergoing only minor layoffs and recalling workers only for needs such as retooling and inventory fluctuations.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Last month the Consumer Products Group of Gulf and Western Industries, Inc., announced the closing of the 120 year old Schraffts Candy Co. of Charlestown leaving approximately 500 people out of work. However, this month brings news that the American Safety Razor of Staunton Va. has purchased the company and will resume candy making operations.

In Waltham, the Reece Corp. announced the closing of its production plant, leaving approximately 170 employees out of work. Reasons cited for the decision to shut down; unsatisfactory union negotiations, a lower demand for their products and effects of a world recession. Mr. Hugh R. Silbaugh, President of the Reece Corp., said, "We will remain a Massachusetts company and keep headquarters here. If we had wages more in line with area average and greater operating flexibility this action would not have been necessary." Reece will maintain its world headquarters in Waltham, retaining a staff of about 200.

A positive note, the Towle Manufacturing Co., the prestigious silver manufacturing firm based in Newburyport, has announced an expansion. Construction is currently underway in Revere of a warehouse and distribution center of about 550,000 square feet scheduled for completion in May 1982. This expansion is expected to generate an estimated 500 new jobs for the area.

JOB MATCHING ACTIVITIES

This month job matching activities appear to have leveled off. Job openings received for April are virtually the same as the previous three months of 1981. New applicants coming into job matching centers within the SMSA increased by 9.9 percent over the month. However, a step-up of 22.7 percent was noted when compared with January 1981. This data combined with a declining unemployment rate and labor turnover recall rates indicates that individuals are returning to work. Thus, the assumption is that companies might be recalling layed off workers to their former jobs and not seeking new employees for new jobs.

PASS PROGRAM

To improve potential government contract and subcontract opportunities for small businesses, the Small Business Administration developed its Procurement Automated Source System (PASS). Using the latest computer technology, PASS is designed to boost the number of government contracts awarded to small firms. PASS permits small firms to register their capabilities and have them matched with the needs of the procuring agencies. Small businesses which manufacture textiles, and clothing, electronics, production equipment, medical, dental and ophthalmic goods and which are in "labor surplus areas" may wish to register with PASS in order to increase the probability of receiving defense procurement contracts.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	APR 1981	MAR 1981	APR 1980
LABOR FORCE	1,418,200	1,445,900	1,393,500
Employment	1,353,800	1,368,200	1,332,000
Unemployment	64,400	77,700	61,500
Unemployment Rate 3/	4.5	5.4	4.4
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	3,645	3,068	3,084
Continued Weeks Claimed	29,254	33,698	29,989

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	61,550	35,622	7,398	13,929	33,625
New Applicants (This Month)	10,201	4,388	1,155	1,810	2,244

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	APR 1981
Unfilled Openings 2/	11,728
Openings Received	4,548

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's) APR 1981	MAR 1981	APR 1980
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1495.6	1476.9	1483.0
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1203.2	1185.8	1185.8
Construction	39.4	36.6	39.7
Trans. & public utilities	74.6	74.5	73.0
Wholesale & retail trade	319.8	315.4	320.4
Finance, ins. & real estate	112.1	111.9	108.7
Services & mining	449.9	438.5	429.0
Government	207.4	208.9	215.0

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's) APR 1981	MAR 1981	APR 1980
Manufacturing - Total	292.4	291.1	297.2
Durable Goods - Total	198.4	197.1	200.6
Primary metals industries	3.8	3.7	4.1
Fabricated metal products	19.9	19.9	20.3
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	46.9	46.3	48.1
Electric equipment	55.7	55.4	54.8
Transportation equipment	22.4	22.5	23.8
Instruments	43.7	43.4	43.3
Other durable goods	6.0	5.9	6.2
Nondurable Goods - Total	94.0	94.0	96.6
Food & kindred products	13.1	13.0	14.2
Textile mill products	3.9	3.9	3.9
Apparel & other fin. prod.	13.4	13.4	12.9
Paper & allied products	8.8	8.9	9.6
Printing & publishing	24.4	24.4	25.0
Chemicals & allied products	8.3	8.3	9.0
Rubber & plastic products	10.3	10.2	10.0
Leather & leather products	5.9	5.9	6.5
Other nondurable goods	5.9	6.0	5.5

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	APR 1981	MAR 1981	APR 1980
Average Weekly Earnings	$300.70	$300.75	$276.80
Average Weekly Hours	40.2	40.1	40.0
Average Hourly Earnings	$7.48	$7.50	$6.92

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS. These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

AREA CLASSIFICATION – For explanation of area classification, see AREA TRENDS, issued by U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

BOSTON SMSA

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Massachusetts Division of Employment Security

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Massachusetts Profiles

Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE INCREASES

The May unemployment rate for the Boston SMSA increased .6 of a percentage point to 5.1 percent, but remained the lowest of the 10 major labor market areas. The six month moving average, used to smooth out monthly fluctuations and therefore is a better overall indicator of an areas economic condition, was 4.9 percent. Contributing to the rise in unemployment are the influx of recent graduates into the labor force.

EMPLOYMENT GAINS CENTERED IN NONMANUFACTURING

Nonfarm employment increased by 7,300 over the month. The greatest gains occurred in the nonmanufacturing sector which rose by 6,100. The two industries displaying the most growth were Construction and Wholesale and Retail Trade with respective increases of 2,700 and 2,100. The Service industry which added 1,100 workers was the only other industry to register a gain of more than 1,000.

LAB BELTS LOSS, FROST BELTS GAIN

The Liquid Paper Corp. a subsidiary of Gillette Co.'s Paper Mate Division based in Boston, announced it will move its headquarter to Boston. This move will result in the closing of its facilities in Dallas, Texas. The move to Boston will create approximately 125 jobs.

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

The Boston SMSA's employment situation has improved over the past two years when compared to the nation, resulting in a loss of labor surplus areas. The Labor Department has designated three towns in the Boston SMSA as Labor Surplus (high unemployment) areas where employers are eligible for preference in obtaining federal contracts. This new listing represents a drop of 83.3 percent in eligible areas in the Boston SMSA over the previous classification period. Those areas remaining are: Holbrook, Kingston and Millis (see Massachusetts Profiles, Boston SMSA, March 1981, Vol. 5 No. 3 for previous qualifying areas). The classifications are effective for the period June 1, 1981 through May 31, 1982.

The annual classifications are based on an average of each area's unemployment rate for the previous two calendar years. January 1979 through December 1980 is the period used for the current listing. By using this reference period, it is possible to target Federal procurement contracts into areas experiencing high structural unemployment, that is, unemployment relatively long-term in nature and due primarily to workers lack of skills rather than to cyclical factors.

To be included in the annual listing, an area must have had an unemployment rate during the two year period that was 20 percent above the national average unemployment rate for the same period.

The national average unemployment rate for calendar years 1979 and 1980 was 6.6 percent. The qualifying unemployment rate, therefore, was 7.9 percent (1.20 times 6.6 percent).

The department may wave the eligibility criteria when a sudden and unforseen rise in unemployment occurs that was not reflected in the reference period. Such instances can arise when plants close or contracts are cancelled that have a substantial impact on the area's unemployment.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	MAY 1981	APR 1981	MAY 1980
LABOR FORCE	1,425,900	1,418,200	1,407,500
Employment	1,352,500	1,353,800	1,334,100
Unemployment	73,400	64,400	73,400
Unemployment Rate 3/	5.1	4.5	5.2
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	3,093	3,645	3,956
Continued Weeks Claimed	27,705	29,254	29,029

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISADVANTAGED
Active Applicants	62,877	36,401	7,433	14,555	34,187
New Applicants (This Month)	10,803	4,693	1,148	2,072	2,591

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	MAY 1981
Unfilled Openings 2/	11,816
Openings Received	6,549

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	MAY 1981	APR 1981	MAY 1980
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1502.9	1495.6	1483.1
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1209.3	1203.2	1186.4
Construction	42.1	39.4	40.7
Trans. & public utilities	75.1	74.6	73.9
Wholesale & retail trade	321.9	319.8	322.3
Finance, ins. & real estate	112.4	112.1	108.6
Services & mining	451.0	449.9	427.7
Government	206.8	207.4	213.2

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	MAY 1981	APR 1981	MAY 1981
Manufacturing - Total	293.6	292.4	296.7
Durable Goods - Total	198.9	198.4	200.2
Primary metals industries	3.6	3.8	4.0
Fabricated metal products	19.8	19.9	20.2
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	47.7	46.9	48.4
Electric equipment	55.8	55.7	54.7
Transportation equipment	22.0	22.4	23.5
Instruments	43.8	43.7	43.1
Other durable goods	6.2	6.0	6.3
Nondurable Goods - Total	94.7	94.0	96.5
Food & kindred products	13.5	13.1	14.4
Textile mill products	3.8	3.9	3.8
Apparel & other fin. prod.	13.5	13.4	13.0
Paper & allied products	8.8	8.8	9.4
Printing & publishing	24.3	24.4	24.9
Chemicals & allied products	8.3	8.3	8.9
Rubber & plastic products	10.3	10.3	10.0
Leather & leather products	6.0	5.9	6.4
Other nondurable goods	6.2	5.9	5.7

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	MAY 1981	APR 1981	MAY 1980
Average Weekly Earnings	$304.36	$300.70	$274.53
Average Weekly Hours	40.1	40.2	39.5
Average Hourly Earnings	$7.59	$7.48	$6.95

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS. These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

AREA CLASSIFICATION – For explanation of area classification, see AREA TRENDS, issued by U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

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Massachusetts Profiles

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Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE INCREASES

The June unemployment rate for the Boston SMSA increased by .7 of a percentage point to 5.8 percent. This represents the peak unemployment rate to date for 1981. In each month of the first 6 months of 1981 the Boston SMSA's unemployment rate has remained below both the State and national rates. Additionally, the Boston SMSAs rate was also the lowest of the states eight major labor market areas.

INITIAL CLAIMS RISES SHARPLY

A contributing factor to the rise of the unemployment rate is a dramatic over the month increase of 29.9 percent in initial claims. The rise in initial claims is partly due to lay-offs caused by Proposition 2½. This when combined with the influx of summer job seekers in the labor force accounts for the rising unemployment rate. The Boston SMSA is expected to endure an increasing unemployment rate throughout the summer months as Proposition 2½ and layoffs continue and state and federal government budget cuts take effect. The average unemployment rate however, is expected to remain below the state and national average.

LABOR DISPUTE IDLES 8,000

Approximately 8,000 union carpenters were involved in a labor dispute in the Boston SMSA and other eastern Massachusetts labor market areas. This slowed work on many major projects valued in excess of $2 billion. Among the projects effected by the strike were; the Copley Plaza development, MBTA rapid transit extension in Cambridge and Roxbury, six new hotels, and high-rise office buildings.

NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT INCREASED

Total nonagricultural employment in the Boston SMSA increased by 14,400 in June. Total non-manufacturing employment increased by 10,600. The largest increases occurred in wholesale and retail trade (3,000) and services and mining (4,400). In manufacturing, durable goods rose by 2,300 with machinery except electrical and Electric and Electronic equipment having identical increases of 800 each. Nondurable goods increased by 1,500 individuals as all sectors showed employment gains.

Over the year manufacturing employment declined by 800. This reduction was most visible in the nondurable goods sector and most notably in food and kindred products. Offsetting the decrease in nondurable goods was a slight rise in the durable goods sector in nonelectrical machinery and electrical equipment. The total decline in manufacturing was more than offset by nonmanufacturing which had a yearly employment increase of 23,500. All groups in this division showed increases except government. Local government which declined by 5.8 percent especially in education, accounted for most of the loss. Further decreases are expected in government as federal and state budget cuts take effect in July.

APPLICANT SURPLUS/DEMAND OCCUPATIONS

During June, applicant surplus occupations in Job Matching Service offices in the Boston SMSA were: teachers, accountants, sales managers, administrative assistants, file clerks, and truck drivers.

During the month of May, demand occupations listed with Job Matching Service offices included: electronic technicians, college and university faculty members, administrative clerks, stock clerks and nurses. Job openings that appeared as "hard-to-fill" indicates an applicant shortage and reflects the inability of employers to meet their labor needs. Individuals with job skills in shortage categories will probably find employment more easily.

JOB OPENINGS DECREASED IN JUNE

The number of job openings on hand dropped 52.8 percent or by 2,150 openings in June. This decline in job openings is an indication that employers are curtailing hiring activities.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	JUNE '81	MAY '81	JUNE '80
LABOR FORCE	1,464,600	1,425,900	1,414,600
Employment	1,379,100	1,352,500	1,331,200
Unemployment	85,500	73,400	83,400
Unemployment Rate 3/	5.8	5.1	5.9
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	4,018	3,093	3,852
Continued Weeks Claimed	28,232	27,705	29,609

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	60,918	35,956	7,273	14,330	33,641
New Applicants (This Month)	8,499	4,001	863	1,563	1,825

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	JUNE '81
Unfilled Openings 2/	11,841
Openings Received	4,399

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's) JUNE '81	MAY '81	JUNE '80
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1517.3	1502.9	1494.6
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1219.9	1209.3	1196.4
Construction	44.1	42.1	41.9
Trans. & public utilities	76.0	75.1	75.3
Wholesale & retail trade	324.9	321.9	325.4
Finance, ins. & real estate	113.6	112.4	109.5
Services & mining	455.4	451.0	429.4
Government	205.9	206.8	214.9
Manufacturing - Total	297.4	293.6	298.2
Durable Goods - Total	201.2	198.9	201.0
Primary metals industries	3.6	3.6	3.9
Fabricated metal products	19.6	19.8	20.0
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	48.5	47.7	48.2
Electric equipment	56.6	55.8	55.2
Transportation equipment	22.1	22.0	23.2
Instruments	44.4	43.8	43.9
Other durable goods	6.4	6.2	6.6
Nondurable Goods - Total	96.2	94.7	97.2
Food & kindred products	13.6	13.5	14.6
Textile mill products	3.9	3.8	3.9
Apparel & other fin. prod.	13.7	13.5	13.1
Paper & allied products	8.9	8.8	9.3
Printing & publishing	24.5	24.3	25.0
Chemicals & allied products	8.7	8.3	9.0
Rubber & plastic products	10.5	10.3	10.1
Leather & leather products	6.0	6.0	6.3
Other nondurable goods	6.4	6.2	5.9

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	JUNE '81	MAY '81	JUNE '80
Average Weekly Earnings	$305.78	$304.36	$275.81
Average Weekly Hours	40.5	40.1	39.8
Average Hourly Earnings	$7.55	$7.59	$6.93

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

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Massachusetts Profiles

Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UP

The Boston SMSA's July unemployment rate experienced an over the month increase of .3 of a percentage point and now stands at 6.1 percent. Contributing to the aforementioned increase were the effect of Proposition 2½ layoffs and a general business downturn.

ECONOMIC NIP

Consumer prices in the Boston area rose 1.0 percent during the two months ended in July, as announced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Contributing to the rise were higher cost for homeownership, transportation, personal care and entertainment, along with higher meat, poultry, fish and egg prices. Partially offsetting these increases were lower apparel, household fuel, gasoline and fruit and vegetable prices. The 1.0 percent July increase in the Boston all Urban Consumer Price Index followed bimonthly advances of 0.5 percent in May, 2.3 percent in March, and 3.1 percent in January 1981.

Effects of the national recession seem to have finally arrived. Companies in the area that weathered the beginning of the national recession are starting to feel an economic nip resulting in lower earnings and fewer sales. This general business downturn is largely due to: high interest rates, a downturn in the domestic economy and a European recession.

EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTS

Despite an overcast economy the Boston SMSA has two business expansion underway. M.S. WALKER INC., a leading manufacturer and distributor of alcoholic beverages is moving to a new 84,000 square foot facility in Somerville. The new space will consist of 9,000 square feet of corporate office space and 75,000 square feet for bottling and storage. In addition, the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON announced expansion plans for a new 60,000 square foot operations center in Framingham. When completed the bank will employ 2,500 persons. Ground breaking is scheduled for late 1981 and occupancy of the Phase I building employing 850 scheduled for the summer of 1983. ITEK CORP., APPLIED TECHNOLOGY DIVISION, Lexington, was awarded a $19,800,000 contract for updating radar warning systems for the U.S. Air Force and Navy aircraft. G.T.E. in Needham received a $795,000 award from the Australian Army to deliver 20 solid state automatic switchboards plus spare parts. GENERAL ELECTRIC in Lynn, will research and develop the Navy's FA-18 jet fighter engine. During the next 10 years it is estimated that 2,600 jet engines for the FA-18 aircraft will be constructed in General Electric's West Lynn plant and provide continual employment for approximately 4,000 persons in Massachusetts. One half of those jobs will be in immediate Lynn area.

D.E.S. OFFICES MERGE

A $5.8 million Federal budget cut on the administrative costs in the unemployment insurance program and employment service will result in the closing of DES offices and the consolidation of services in nine others. Offices located within the Boston SMSA and scheduled for consolidation are: Chelsea, Framingham, Lynn, Norwood and Woburn. In the Newton-Waltham area the unemployment insurance office will locate in Newton, the Job Matching Center in Waltham. Closings are planned for the Professional Service Center in Waltham and three satellite offices in Foxboro, Hanover and Stoughton. The office consolidations and closings take effect on October 1, 1981. Funds for payment of regular unemployment insurance benefits are not affected by the Federal budget cuts.

JOB SERVICE EMPLOYER COMMITTEE (JSEC)

The business community and the Job Matching Service have undertaken a project aimed at enhancing the quality of service provided by the public employment service. The Boston Job Matching Center recently hosted the first meeting of the Boston JSEC. Mr. Gerard F. Hill, JSEC chairman and personnel manager for IBM, outlined committee goals and spoke of JSEC's intent to work with DES to improve employer services. Members toured the Boston Job Matching Center with the manager, Joan Branton. Later, participants completed a questionnaire that will be the basis of a work plan between the Job Matching Service and JSEC employers. For further information call 727-7457.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	JULY '81	JUNE '81	JULY '80
LABOR FORCE	1,492,900	1,464,600	1,446,000
Employment	1,402,500	1,379,100	1,370,600
Unemployment	90,400	85,500	75,400
Unemployment Rate 3/	6.1	5.8	5.2
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	3,991	4,018	3,791
Continued Weeks Claimed	39,395	28,232	34,977

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	62,819	37,793	7,110	15,138	33,492
New Applicants (This Month)	12,555	6,647	1,136	2,678	2,911

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	JULY '81
Unfilled Openings 2/	7,165
Openings Received	4,843

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	JULY '81	JUNE '81	JULY '80
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1483.2	1517.3	1464.8
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1192.3	1219.9	1173.2
Construction	41.9*	44.1	41.1
Trans. & public utilities	73.0	76.0	72.4
Wholesale & retail trade	312.5	324.9	312.7
Finance, ins. & real estate	114.4	113.6	109.7
Services & mining	449.6	455.4	419.5
Government	200.9	205.9	217.8
Manufacturing - Total	290.9	297.4	291.6
Durable Goods - Total	196.8	201.2	196.8
Primary metals industries	3.6	3.6	3.8
Fabricated metal products	19.2	19.6	19.6
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	48.7	48.5	47.8
Electric equipment	55.7	56.6	53.7
Transportation equipment	19.2	22.1	23.0
Instruments	44.3	44.4	42.8
Other durable goods	6.1	6.4	6.1
Nondurable Goods - Total	94.1	96.2	94.8
Food & kindred products	13.5	13.6	14.5
Textile mill products	3.9	3.9	3.8
Apparel & other fin. prod.	13.2	13.7	12.8
Paper & allied products	8.8	8.9	9.1
Printing & publishing	24.2	24.5	24.4
Chemicals & allied products	8.4	8.7	9.1
Rubber & plastic products	10.3	10.5	10.1
Leather & leather products	5.5	6.0	5.2
Other nondurable goods	6.3	6.4	5.8

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	JULY '81	JUNE '81	JULY '80
Average Weekly Earnings	$300.80	$305.78	$277.07
Average Weekly Hours	40.0	40.5	39.3
Average Hourly Earnings	$7.52	$7.55	$7.05

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised * Carpenter Strike

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS. These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

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BOSTON SMSA

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Massachusetts Profiles

Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO RISE

The Boston unemployment rate rose substantially to 6.7 percent, its highest recorded level since January 1979. This increase is 0.6 of a percentage point above the July rate of 6.1 percent. However, the Boston SMSA's rate remains below that of both the state and national rates of 6.9 and 7.2 percent respectively. A six month moving average, used to smooth out monthly fluctuations and therefore a better overall indicator of an area's economic condition, was 5.6 percent. Nonfarm employment increased by 7,500 over the month as both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing recorded slight increases. The greatest gain in either sector was recorded in the construction industry (+3,500).

LAYOFFS

Proposition 2½ layoffs continue to play a prominent part in the rise in unemployment. Within the SMSA, the majority of those laid off in local government are teachers. The city of Boston, alone, recently terminated 710 teachers.

Private sector layoffs although occurring, remain scattered and have not had the impact on unemployment that public sector layoffs are currently having in the SMSA. In Wilmington, Compugraphic Corp. has laid off about 250 employees due to a slump in demand for its photocomposition equipment. In Concord, Gen Rod Inc. is instituting a cost cutting plan that includes two-one week shutdowns. The first shutdown occurred during the week of August 31, and the second week is scheduled for October 19. Approximately 2,000 employees will be affected in the Boston SMSA.

ATTENTION TO GROWTH

Although some firms in the area are having difficulty others are expanding operations. The Royal Table Co. of Boston has begun construction of a 20,000 sq. ft. facility at EDIC/Boston's Alsen-Maps Industrial Park. The expansions will allow the company to add 14 jobs. Honeywell's Electro-Optics Operation has added a 100,000 sq. ft. building to its space electro-optical systems business in Wilmington. Approximately 300 employees will relocate to the new facility. Nimrod Press Inc., was awarded a $200,000 Urban Development Action Grant as part of a $1 million financing package for the first phase of a five year expansion project. at its Boston facility. It is hoped that the project will create 100 jobs.

CHANGE IN UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Certain military personnel who leave the service will no longer be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits as a result of a change in the eligibility requirements in the federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981. The changes are effective for weeks that are claimed after August 13, 1981 for military personnel discharged on or after July 1, 1981. Approval for Unemployment Insurance benefits for military personnel will be limited to those who were discharged under honorable conditions, served at least 365 days in the service, were not allowed to reenlist and were not discharged for cause. Information on individual claims can be obtained at local DES Job Insurance Centers.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS INCREASE

The maximum benefit rate payable to workers filing new claims for unemployment insurance will increase to $156.00 weekly. The new rate applies only to new claims effective on or after October 4, 1981. It is based on the State's average weekly wage for employment covered by the Employment Security Law for the 12 month period ending March 31, 1981 which was $269.93.

JOB MATCHING ACTIVITIES

The Boston Job Matching Center recently assisted the Hotel Meridien in Boston in a recruitment drive. The Boston Region assisted in the placement of 80 people. Employers wanting recruitment assistance should contact the DES Job Matching Center in their area.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980
LABOR FORCE	1,493,800	1,492,900	1,434,900
Employment	1,393,600	1,402,500	1,358,300
Unemployment	100,200	90,400	76,600
Unemployment Rate 3/	6.7	6.1	5.3
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	2,903	3,991	2,785
Initial Claims	38,380	39,395	33,873
Continued Weeks Claimed			

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	60,777	37,063	6,930	14,813	32,800
New Applicants (This Month)	7,940	3,992	864	1,869	2,351

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	Aug. 1981
Unfilled Openings 2/	6,980
Openings Received	4,397

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's) Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1,490.7	1,483.2	1,462.6
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1,197.5	1,192.3	1,173.1
Construction	45.4	41.9	41.7
Trans. & public utilities	73.5	73.0	72.8
Wholesale & retail trade	312.7	312.5	311.4
Finance, ins. & real estate	114.6	114.4	109.9
Services & mining	452.7	449.6	423.8
Government	198.6	200.9	213.5

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's) Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980
Manufacturing - Total	293.2	290.9	289.5
Durable Goods - Total	198.1	196.8	194.7
Primary metals industries	3.5	3.6	3.7
Fabricated metal products	19.6	19.2	19.8
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	49.4	48.7	47.6
Electric equipment	55.8	55.7	54.5
Transportation equipment	19.3	19.2	20.8
Instruments	44.3	44.3	42.2
Other durable goods	6.2	6.1	6.1
Nondurable Goods - Total	95.1	94.1	94.8
Food & kindred products	13.5	13.5	13.9
Textile mill products	3.9	3.9	3.8
Apparel & other fin. prod.	13.3	13.2	12.8
Paper & allied products	9.0	8.8	9.3
Printing & publishing	24.1	24.2	24.0
Chemicals & allied products	8.4	8.4	9.0
Rubber & plastic products	10.3	10.3	10.2
Leather & leather products	6.1	5.5	5.8
Other nondurable goods	6.5	6.3	6.0

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980
Average Weekly Earnings	$301.95	$300.80	$278.64
Average Weekly Hours	40.1	40.0	39.3
Average Hourly Earnings	$7.53	$7.52	$7.09

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

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Massachusetts Profiles

Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

AREA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE LOWEST IN THE STATE

The unemployment rate for the Boston SMSA dropped to 6.0 percent in September and remained the lowest of the state's 10 major labor market areas. Although the rate decreased by 0.7 of a percentage point over the month it was 0.5 of a percentage point above the 5.5 percent of one year ago.

September job matching activities reflected the seasonal decline of new and reentrants into the labor force. Total active applicants and new applicants decreased by 5.8 and 7.1 percent respectively. Monthly unfilled openings dropped to its lowest level of the year while openings received increased by 20.3 percent. It should be noted that openings received fluctuates from 4,000 to 6,000 a month depending on the number of working days in the month and the needs of employers.

FISCAL YEAR 1981 IN REVIEW

The federal and state Fiscal Year (FY) 1981 ended this month, making year end data available for comparison. The unemployment rate for FY 1981 was 5.3 percent, up from the 5.0 percent recorded in FY 1980. The rate was substantially lower than the projected level of 6.2 percent, suggesting that too much weight was given to the effects of a national recession on the Boston labor market area. The 5.3 percent compares favorably with the state rate of 6.0 percent during FY 1981.

Labor supply and demand data is available for FY 1981 through the Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS). This information is a summary listing of all applicants and job openings placed with Employment Service Offices, thus reflecting only a portion of the market. An analysis was done comparing FY 1981 to FY 1980 in regard to active applicants to job orders for broad occupational categories. During the past year total number of active applicants remained virtually unchanged while total job orders received had decreased 27.6 percent. The applicant to job opening ratio remained constant at 2 applicants for each job order. In the professional, technical and managerial category, job orders plummeted by 42 percent with a rise in applicants of 13 percent. Job orders for clerical occupations dropped in both active applicants (-3.7 percent) and job orders placed (-32.1 percent). Openings placed for all types of service workers fell in FY 1981 by 11.1 percent. Applicants however, increased by 1.6 percent over the previous year.

Demand for structural workers was off by only 4.8 percent. Applicants for structural occupations rose 7.3 percent. An increase in contract construction within the Boston SMSA accounted for the low percentage change in this category as opposed to a 45 percent drop in job orders during FY 1980. Declines were also noted in job orders for processing occupations (-17.9 percent), machine trades (-16.3 percent), and benchwork occupations (-9.8 percent). Agriculture, fisheries and forestry posted an increase in demand of 70.8 percent. Supply of applicants increased slightly in machine trades (+6.6 percent) and agriculture, forestry and fisheries (-0.4 percent), while applicants for benchwork occupations dropped by 2.6 percent.

NEW REPORTS AVAILABLE

The Annual Planning Information Report for FY 1982 for the Boston SMSA is available. The APIR provides labor force planners with detailed demographic and socioeconomic information, anticipated labor market conditions, and information on employment developments by occupations and industry. The data and analysis contained therein will enable manpower planners to identify groups for whom services should be provided, the types of programs and services that would best serve these groups, and the number and types of workers required to meet employer needs. The Affirmative Action Information for 1981 for the City of Boston and the Boston SMSA is available.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT
CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980
LABOR FORCE	1,447,700	1,493,800	1,425,700
Employment	1,360,800	1,393,600	1,348,000
Unemployment	86,900	100,200	77,700
Unemployment Rate 3/	6.0	6.7	5.5
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	2,801	2,903	3,064
Continued Weeks Claimed	33,484	38,380	28,093

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	57,232	36,073	6,201	14,152	32,096
New Applicants (This Month)	7,373	3,778	832	1,622	1,666

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	Sep. 1981
Unfilled Openings 2/	5,631
Openings Received	5,313

1/ At End of Period 2/ Firm and Nonfirm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1,493.1	1,490.7	1,467.5
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1,199.0	1,197.5	1,176.8
Construction	45.0	45.4	41.2
Trans. & public utilities	75.2	73.5	74.6
Wholesale & retail trade	319.9	312.7	318.6
Finance, ins. & real estate	113.8	114.6	109.4
Services & mining	454.3	452.7	429.8
Government	190.8	198.6	203.2

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980
Manufacturing - Total	294.1	293.2	290.7
Durable Goods - Total	198.7	198.1	196.0
Primary metals industries	3.6	3.5	3.5
Fabricated metal products	19.6	19.6	19.9
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	49.8	49.4	46.7
Electric equipment	56.0	55.8	54.3
Transportation equipment	19.6	19.3	23.9
Instruments	43.9	44.3	41.7
Other durable goods	6.2	6.2	6.0
Nondurable Goods - Total	95.4	95.1	94.7
Food & kindred products	13.6	13.5	13.9
Textile mill products	4.0	3.9	3.9
Apparel & other fin. prod.	13.3	13.3	12.9
Paper & allied products	9.0	9.0	9.4
Printing & publishing	24.3	24.1	24.2
Chemicals & allied products	8.3	8.4	8.4
Rubber & plastic products	10.4	10.3	10.1
Leather & leather products	6.0	6.1	5.8
Other nondurable goods	6.5	6.5	6.1

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	Sep. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sep. 1980
Average Weekly Earnings	$300.62	$301.95	$285.12
Average Weekly Hours	39.4	40.1	39.6
Average Hourly Earnings	$7.63	$7.53	$7.20

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

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Massachusetts Profiles

Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE INCREASES

The unemployment rate for the Boston SMSA rose by 0.4 of a percentage point to 6.4 percent in October. However, the increase compares favorably to the state and national seasonal unadjusted rates of 7.0 and 7.5 percent respectively. A six month moving average, used to smooth out monthly fluctuations and therefore a better overall indicator of an area's economic condition, was 5.6 percent. Nonfarm employment rose by 10,900 over the month as both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing recorded increases. The greatest gains were recorded in the transportation equipment industry (+2,800) and local education (+4,400).

HOT OFF THE PRESSES

The Job Market Research Department has recent publications available: 1. Job Opening Survey in Massachusetts 1980 a comprehensive analysis of the data developed during the second phase of the JOS Survey; 2. Occupational Profile of Selected Manufacturing Industries in Massachusetts 1980; 3. An Occupational Profile of Hospital Employment in Massachusetts 1980 which provide more detailed analysis than any prior OES survey reports; and 4. "2.5 Million Jobs, Variety and Distribution of Occupations in Massachusetts 1978 a continuation of our efforts to provide data users with information from the most current Industry-Occupation Matrix, 5. Employment and Wages State Summary 1980; and 6. Employment Wages Massachusetts SMSA's Labor Areas 1980.- a publication containing annual payroll totals, average annual employment, and average annual wages for Massachusetts and the ten major labor areas by major industrial divisions and selected industry groups.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND PLANT EXPANSIONS

Construction of a $55 million building expansion program by Analogic Corporation, a leading manufacturer of high-precision data conversion and signal processing instruments and equipment. The new 80-acre site at Centennial Park, Peabody will accommodate the firms 600,000 square foot expansion needs for a manufacturing laboratory and additional office space. Phase I will house manufacturing and support activities for several of the company's business groups. This 230,000 square foot program is scheduled for occupancy in late 1982.

Raytheon Co. has been awarded two Navy contracts, a $4.8 million contract for work on the Tartan missile fire control system, and one of $3.1 million for the Sparrow missle guidance system.

An $11.8 million contract has been awarded to the General Ship Corp. of Boston for overhaul work on a 500 foot Navy repair vessel, the U.S.S. Vulcan. The work is expected to take 11½ months to complete and will increase employment at General Ship from 270 to 330 in January when the ship arrives at the South Boston shipyard.

PRESS RELEASES

We would appreciate being added to companies' mailing lists for press releases that would have any bearing on the number of Massachusetts workers; for example, mass recruitment, plant expansions, plant consolidations and layoffs. Please address such releases to the address on the reverside of this profile.

MIFA BONDS

The Massachusetts Industrial Finance Agency (MIFA) awarded bonds to the following firms in the Boston SMSA; Village Forge Inc., Kirkwood Technical Publication Inc. C&C Associates, Burlington Food Services Inc., Yolanda Enterprises Inc., Feecon Corp., and Lukins Chemical Co. Inc. Approximately 237 new jobs will be created in the Boston SMSA as a direct result of the MIFA low interest loans.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	Oct. 1981	Sep. 1981	Oct. 1980
LABOR FORCE	1,503,900	1,451,300	1,454,900
Employment	1,408,200	1,364,400	1,396,600
Unemployment	95,700	86,900	58,300
Unemployment Rate 3/	6.4	6.0	4.0
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	2,911	2,801	2,752
Continued Weeks Claimed	30,170	33,484	26,030

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	Information Not Available				
New Applicants (This Month)					

JOB OPENINGS 1/	Oct. 1981
Unfilled Openings 2/	
Openings Received	
Information Not Available	

1/ Available During the Month

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

RECEIVED
DEC 30 1981

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Oct. 1981	Sep. 1981	Oct. 1980
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1,504.0	1,493.1	1,475.2
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1,206.0	1,199.0	1,184.0
Construction	44.7	45.0	41.7
Trans. & public utilities	74.6	75.2	74.4
Wholesale & retail trade	319.7	319.9	317.9
Finance, ins. & real estate	113.6	113.8	108.6
Services & mining	457.2	454.3	433.4
Government	196.2	190.8	208.0
Manufacturing - Total	298.0	294.1	291.2
Durable Goods - Total	202.4	198.7	196.1
Primary metals industries	3.6	3.6	3.6
Fabricated metal products	19.8	19.6	20.1
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	50.5	49.8	46.6
Electric equipment	56.1	56.0	54.2
Transportation equipment	1/ 22.4	19.6	23.8
Instruments	43.7	43.9	41.6
Other durable goods	6.3	6.2	6.2
Nondurable Goods - Total	95.6	95.4	95.1
Food & kindred products	13.4	13.6	13.8
Textile mill products	4.0	4.0	4.1
Apparel & other fin. prod.	13.1	13.3	13.1
Paper & allied products	9.0	9.0	9.3
Printing & publishing	24.6	24.3	24.5
Chemicals & allied products	8.4	8.3	8.4
Rubber & plastic products	10.5	10.4	10.0
Leather & leather products	6.2	6.0	5.9
Other nondurable goods	6.4	6.5	6.0

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS			
Average Weekly Earnings Average Weekly Hours Average Hourly Earnings	Information Not Available		

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised 1/ Recall after retooling

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

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Massachusetts Profiles

Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DECLINES

The Boston SMSA unemployment rate dropped 0.9 of a percentage point to 5.5 percent. This decrease will be short-lived as national recessionary pressures play catch up with the Bay State economy. The State and Boston SMSA which, to date have escaped the full impact of the recession will not be as lucky this time around. However, the area's unemployment rate will remain below the state and national levels because of its broad industrial base and heavy concentrations of high tech firms and defense contractors.

LAYOFFS

Throughout the Boston SMSA small businesses are laying off employees as business need dictates. However individually the smaller firm has a minimal impact on the area's employment picture. On the other hand, large corporations, tend to have a significant impact in the cities and towns in which they are located, and reductions in employment drastically effect the local economy. The Polaroid Corp. announced a 6 percent reduction of its employees worldwide. Of the estimated 17,000 workers to be laid off ,000 are expected to be within the Boston SMSA. Current orldwide adverse economic conditions are cited as the reason for the layoffs. Raytheon Data Systems Co., due to a slump in the commercial computer business, will lay off about 250 workers at its Norwood plant. Honeywell in Waltham, over the next five months, will be consolidating its manufacturing operations within the Small Systems and Terminals Divisions (SSTD). The consolidation will result in the closing of its Northboro facilities. This action will reduce the SSTD workforce by approximately 400 employees now employed at the Northboro plant.

Both Polaroid and Raytheon are hoping to reduce their workforce through attrition and early retirement programs. Honeywell, however, is setting up a placement center to help its Northboro employees find other jobs.

CONTRACTS AND EXPANSTIONS

An $11.8 million contract was awarded to the General Ship Corp. of Boston for overhaul work on a 500 foot Navy repair vessel. The work is expected to take 11½ months and will increase employment by approximately 60.

The Quincy Shipyard has launched an employment drive and expects to double its workforce by the end of the decade. The company expects to achieve its goal by aggressively competing for shipbuilding contracts.

Adams-Russell Corp. of Waltham has acquired a 48,000 square foot building, thereby creating its third division in Waltham. The Company's digital processing division manufactures high speed digital computers and presently employs over 65 workers. The division anticipates that it will employ 100 workers within the next year.

MIFA BONDS

The Massachusetts Industrial Finance Agency (MIFA) an independent state agency designed to promote employment and economic growth through its incentive programs, awarded a total of $50.3 million in bonds to 31 firms in Massachusetts. The companies expect to add over 1,500 new workers.

The following firms were awarded bonds in the Boston SMSA; Knox Trail Realty, Dexter and Harpell, Greeno Inc. Turner Fisheries Inc., Coolidge Corner Convalescent Center, Charles Webb Building Associates, Yansive Realty Trust, Rudolph and Company, Richard J. Murphy Company, Boston Tram Rail Company Inc., Hopwood Retinning Corp., Environmental Instruments Inc., Eastern Uniform Co., Inc., Republic Plumbing Supply Co., Inc., Ames Safety Envelope Co., Avon Supply Co., Inc., Terra Realty Trust. Approximately 884 new jobs will be created in the Boston SMSA as a direct result of the MIFA low interest loans.

NEW PUBLICATION

The Job Market Research Dept.'s new publication: An Occupational Profile of Hospital Employment in Mass.1980 is now available.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT
CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
LABOR FORCE	1,516,200	1,503,900	1,454,900
Employment	1,432,100	1,408,200	1,396,600
Unemployment	84,100	95,700	58,300
Unemployment Rate 3/	5.5	6.4	4.0
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	3,676	2,911	3,760
Continued Weeks Claimed	30,392	30,170	27,599

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISADVANTAGED
Active Applicants	54,649	34,663	5,751	14,023	30,094
New Applicants (This Month)	7,889	3,944	739	1,709	1,308

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	Nov. 1981
Unfilled Openings 2/	7,427
Openings Received	5,035

1/ At End of Period 2 Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1,515.3	1,504.0	1,489.0
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1,217.2	1,206.0	1,197.7
Construction	44.5	44.7	41.2
Trans. & public utilities	74.4	74.6	74.4
Wholesale & retail trade	325.9	319.7	323.4
Finance, ins. & real estate	113.9	113.6	108.8
Services & mining	461.3	457.2	437.7
Government	197.2	196.2	212.2
Manufacturing - Total	298.1	298.0	291.3
Durable Goods - Total	202.4	202.4	196.4
Primary metals industries	3.6	3.6	3.6
Fabricated metal products	19.3	19.8	20.1
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	50.9	50.5	46.3
Electric equipment	56.2	56.1	54.3
Transportation equipment	22.5	22.4	23.9
Instruments	43.7	43.7	42.1
Other durable goods	6.2	6.3	6.1
Nondurable Goods - Total	95.7	95.6	94.9
Food & kindred products	13.7	13.4	13.5
Textile mill products	3.9	4.0	4.0
Apparel & other fin. prod.	13.0	13.1	13.2
Paper & allied products	9.0	9.0	9.3
Printing & publishing	24.6	24.6	24.2
Chemicals & allied products	8.3	8.4	8.4
Rubber & plastic products	10.5	10.5	10.1
Leather & leather products	6.2	6.2	6.1
Other nondurable goods	6.5	6.4	6.1

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
Average Weekly Earnings	$310.37	$305.71	$292.40
Average Weekly Hours	40.1	39.6	40.0
Average Hourly Earnings	$7.74	$7.72	$7.31

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS. These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

AREA CLASSIFICATION – For explanation of area classification, see AREA TRENDS, issued by U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

BOSTON SMSA

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Massachusetts Division of Employment Security

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Massachusetts Profiles

Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE RISES

The unemployment rate for the Boston SMSA was 5.8 percent for the month of December. The increase is .3 of a percentage point above the 5.5 percent for November. The December unemployment rate was comparable lower than the state and national rates of 7.6 and 8.9 percent unemployed respectively. However, the rate is 2.2 percentage points higher than that of one year ago. Total employment decreased by 16,900 over the month while those unemployed increased by 2,400. Manufacturing employment losses were primarily in the nondurable goods sector. However, the large increases in wholesale and retail trade (+6,700) in the nonmanufacturing sector was the major factor in the over the month increases in nonagricultural employment.

1981 REVIEW

The Boston SMSA's annual average unemployment rate for 1981 was 5.7 percent, .8 of a percentage point above the 1980 average. This rate was considerably lower than the state's 6.4 percent and the nation's 7.6 percent for the same time period. During 1981 the Boston SMSA's employment situation was better than expected. Although recessionary pressures were felt locally, the diversification of industry found [illegible]in the Boston SMSA reduced its effects.

The relatively healthy employment environment just mentioned in the SMSA was due to the area's industrial mix of research and development firms, defense oriented firms, and high technology companies. Another margin of protection against recessionary times is the area's ability to adjust to the world market. Exporting goods to foreign markets with healthier economies during the current domestic recession is an example. Also, noted in the area is an increase in foreign investment as foreign companies recognize the advantages of doing business in the Boston SMSA. Optimism about the SMSA's economy is expected to perpetuate as the area outpaces the national economy.

GOOD-BYE

The December issue of Massachusetts Profiles for the Boston SMSA is the last regular issue. Due to severe cuts in federal funds, the Division of Employment Security regretfully announces that it must terminate the following publications: Massachusetts Cities and Towns, Massachusetts Trends, Massachusetts Labor Turnover in Manufacturing, and Massachusetts Profiles for each of the 10 major labor market areas in the state.

The statistical data contained in these publications will be available in the Job Market Research Library on the second floor of the Hurley Building. Some of the statistical information contained in these publications will be available during 1982 in a revised Massachusetts Employment Review publication. If you would like to be put on this mailing list, please write to the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security, Job Market Research Publications, Charles F. Hurley Building, Government Center, Boston, MA 02114. Be sure to include your complete address and zip code. The information you provide us will be fed into our new computer program which will enable us to deliver information more efficiently. If you know of others who would like to be on our new mailing list, please have them send us their addresses.

If any additional funding becomes available during the year, we will add to our list of publications on a selective basis. Your comments on the value of and uses for the publications you have been receiving would help us to focus our decisions.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980
LABOR FORCE	1,501,700	1,516,200	1,455,400
Employment	1,415,200	1,432,100	1,403,600
Unemployment	86,500	84,100	51,800
Unemployment Rate 3/	5.8	5.5	3.6
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	4,514	3,676	5,092
Continued Weeks Claimed	33,743	30,392	28,815

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISADVANTAGED
Active Applicants					
New Applicants (This Month)			I N A		

JOB OPENINGS 1/	
Unfilled Openings 2/	
Openings Received	I N A

1/ Available During the Month
1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1520.0	1515.3	1492.7
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1222.6	1217.2	1201.8
Construction	43.0	44.5	39.9
Trans. & public utilities	74.3	74.4	74.4
Wholesale & retail trade	332.6	325.9	329.0
Finance, ins. & real estate	114.7	113.9	109.6
Services & mining	461.1	461.3	437.2
Government	196.9	197.2	211.7

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980
Manufacturing - Total	297.4	298.1	290.9
Durable Goods - Total	202.4	202.4	196.8
Primary metals industries	3.6	3.6	3.6
Fabricated metal products	19.2	19.3	19.9
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	51.3	50.9	46.3
Electric equipment	56.2	56.2	54.8
Transportation equipment	22.4	22.5	23.4
Instruments	43.7	43.7	42.8
Other durable goods	6.0	6.2	6.0
Nondurable Goods - Total	95.0	95.7	94.1
Food & kindred products	13.5	13.7	13.3
Textile mill products	3.9	3.9	3.9
Apparel & other fin. prod.	12.9	13.0	12.9
Paper & allied products	8.8	9.0	9.0
Printing & publishing	24.7	24.6	24.6
Chemicals & allied products	8.3	8.3	8.4
Rubber & plastic products	10.5	10.5	10.0
Leather & leather products	6.1	6.2	6.0
Other nondurable goods	6.3	6.5	6.0

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980
Average Weekly Earnings	$314.34	$310.37	$300.03
Average Weekly Hours	40.3	40.1	40.6
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.80	$ 7.74	$ 7.39

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS. These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

AREA CLASSIFICATION — For explanation of area classification, see AREA TRENDS, issued by U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

BOSTON SMSA

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Massachusetts Profiles

Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RISE

The Boston SMSA's unemployment rate increased to 7.5 percent in May, but remained the lowest of the state's major labor market areas. The increase places the Boston SMSA one and two-tenths percentage points above the 5.3 percent of one year ago. Unemployment is expected to remain high throughout the summer months as new entrants into the labor force are unable to find work as quickly as in past years. Total labor force rose by 21,100 participants over the month, with both employment and unemployment increasing by 9,100 and 12,000 respectively.

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

A contributing factor to the rise of the unemployment rate is an over the month increase of 10.1 percent in continued weeks claimed. The preceding, when combined with the early influx of summer job seekers and graduating students entering the labor force will cause unemployment to rise even higher next month. This pattern will continue throughout the summer months. Initial claims, however, decreased by 6.6 percent over the month but this will not curtail the growth in unemployment over the next few months.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

Total nonagricultural employment increased in May by 7,500. In the manufacturing sector, employment increased over the month by only 1 percent, which was 1.8 percent below that of a year ago. However, durable goods reported an over the month increase of 2,500 in employment as modest gains were noted in electronic equipment and the transportation equipment industries. With the exception of nonelectrical machinery, all durable goods industries are below last year's posted figures. Nondurable goods showed a small monthly increase of 400, however, this sector remains below the year ago level by 2.7 percent.

Nonmanufacturing totals have increased over the month by 4,600. Activity in this sector was most noted in wholesale and retail trade and construction where increases totalled 2,700 and 4,600 respectively. All industries in the nonmanufacturing sector increased over the year with the exceptions of transportation and public utilities, and government.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average hourly earnings of production workers in the Boston SMSA was $8.05, or an over the month increase of $.08 cents and $0.46 when compared with May 1981. The average weekly hours was .4 of an hour more than April 1982 and .5 of an hour less than one year ago. Average weekly earnings was at $318.76 or $6.82 greater than the previous month and $14.42 more than May 1981. The Boston SMSA's average hourly earnings are the highest of the state's major labor market areas. Overall the Boston SMSA is weathering the current recession well in spite of the increasing unemployment.

MIFA BONDS

An area where job seekers and employment counselors can seek jobs are in industries that have announced plans for expansion. The Massachusetts Industrial Finance Agency (MIFA) of Boston is a good resource for job leads. MIFA recently announced the approval of 27 Bonds. The 24 firms awarded bonds, three were awarded two bonds, expect their growth potential will create more than 700 new jobs in the Commonwealth. Within the SMSA 7 bonds were approved to area firms and approximately 160 new jobs will result from expansion of the following firms: Arlington Center Garage and Service Corp., Arlington; Baird Corp., Bedford; Colurpicture Publishers, Inc, Boston; FKE Realty, Brookline; Distribution Corp. of New England, Malden; Advance Safety Systems Inc., Peabody; and Woburn Vending, Inc. Woburn.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	May 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1981
LABOR FORCE	1,448,100	1,427,000	1,402,100
Employment	1,339,800	1,330,700	1,327,200
Unemployment	108,300	96,300	74,900
Unemployment Rate 3/	7.5	6.7	5.3
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	3,461	3,707	3,093
Continued Weeks Claimed	36,707	33,350	27,705

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISADVANTAGED
Active Applicants					
New Applicants (This Month)					
	I N A				

JOB OPENINGS 1	
Unfilled Openings 2	
Openings Received	INA

1/ Available During the Month

1 At End of Period ... Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	May 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1981
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1488.2	1480.7	1491.1
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1199.2	1194.6	1196.7
Construction	43.5	41.6	43.4
Trans. & public utilities	69.7	69.3	71.8
Wholesale & retail trade	325.0	322.3	321.9
Finance, ins. & real estate	116.4	116.0	112.1
Services & mining	458.3	460.4	443.1
Government	186.3	185.0	204.4

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	May 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1981
Manufacturing - Total	289.0	286.1	294.1
Durable Goods - Total	197.5	195.0	200.4
Primary metals industries	3.6	3.6	3.9
Fabricated metal products	19.4	19.5	19.8
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	49.3	49.5	49.2
Electric equipment	54.6	54.5	54.7
Transportation equipment	21.3	18.6	22.1
Instruments	43.2	43.3	44.4
Other durable goods	6.1	6.0	6.3
Nondurable Goods - Total	91.5	91.1	94.0
Food & kindred products	11.9	11.8	12.7
Textile mill products	3.7	3.6	3.7
Apparel & other fin. prod.	12.1	12.0	12.9
Paper & allied products	8.3	8.3	8.3
Printing & publishing	24.8	24.8	25.2
Chemicals & allied products	8.9	9.0	9.3
Rubber & plastic products	9.5	9.4	9.8
Leather & leather products	5.7	5.8	6.0
Other nondurable goods	6.6	6.4	6.1

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	May 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1981
Average Weekly Earnings	$318.78	$312.42	$304.36
Average Weekly Hours	39.6	39.2	40.1
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.05	$ 7.97	$ 7.59

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

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Massachusetts Profiles

Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

BOSTON SMSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The June unemployment rate in the Boston SMSA was 7.9 percent. This marks the third consecutive month the area's rate has risen. The rise in the unemployment rate was due to an increase of 6,900 in the number of unemployed. Traditionally the labor force does expand in June with the seasonal influx of students and other temporary job seekers. In comparison with the 7 other major labor areas in the state, the Boston SMSA's unemployment rate remained the lowest in the state. The state and national unadjusted rates for June were 9.0 and 9.8 percent respectively.

BAY STATE SKILLS CORP.

The Bay State Skills Corp. (BSCC) is a state funded organization created in 1981, and funded with $3 million to provide matching grants to train Massachusetts citizens for jobs in growing, private sector industries. A major aim of BSSC programs is to create ongoing partnerships between businesses and academic institutions. The BSCC has targeted certain groups to be primary recipients of job training. These include: economically disadvantaged youth age 16 to 21 who live in urban areas; public employees who are among at least 50 persons in a locality whose jobs have been eliminated because of Proposition 2½; state residents formerly employed by private companies are eligible for job training if they are one of at least 75 workers who have either lost their jobs permanently because of layoffs, shutdowns, or natural catastrophe involving one or several employers in an area; and individuals receiving public assistance from the state, including recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, are also eligible for job training under the state program.

Recently, the BSSC has awarded several training grants in the Boston metropolitan area. The New England Institute for Rehabilitation,Research,and Education Inc. in Woburn was awarded $71,047 with a private match of $97,409 to retrain 48 people for reentry into the labor force in a variety of health professions, and to train 24 people for entry level positions as nurse rehabilitation assistants. The private sector participation is from the New England Rehabilitation Hospital (Woburn) and Choate-Symmes Health Services, Inc. (Woburn and Arlington). North Shore Community College, Beverly, $30,736 with a private match of $31,679 from a consortium of 15 North Shore machine shops to train 22 people for entry level machine operator jobs and to upgrade the skills of existing company employees. Middlesex Community College, Bedford, $57,853 with a private match of $167,120 from Lowell General Hospital to prepare 45 people as registered nurses in a two year associate degree program.

SUMMER JOBS PROGRAM CUT IN BOSTON

The city of Boston will have much fewer publicly funded jobs for youth this summer because of federal cutbacks and the elimination of city funded employment due to Proposition 2½. The only publicly subsidized program for low income youth employment in the city is the Summer Youth Employment Program administered by the Action for Boston Community Development Inc.

According to a recent newspaper article the Summer Youth Employment Program has also been cut substantially from previous years. Two years ago the program served over 8,000 youths,while last year the figure was over 4,000. This summer the program funding can accomodate 2,500. This falls far short of meeting the demand of the 20,000 youth ages 14 to 21 who applied for work under the $2.3 million program.

Youth lucky enough to land jobs under the Summer Youth Employment Program will be employed for up to 25 hours each week, earning the minimum wage of $3.35 per hour, in museums, day-care centers, government offices, and nonprofit agencies. Due to federal budget cuts the length of employment will be cut from eight to seven weeks. About 600 of the youth will spend half of their time in workshops to improve academic skills.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT
CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
LABOR FORCE	1461.0	1448.1	1426.3
Employment	1345.8	1339.8	1344.5
Unemployment	115.2	108.3	81.8
Unemployment Rate 3/	7.9	7.5	5.7
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ..			
Initial Claims	3271	3461	4018
Continued Weeks Claimed	33472	33350	29444

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISADVANTAGED
Active Applicants	33450	13498	5497	5359	4128
New Applicants (This Month)	8379	3588	786	1444	873

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	June 1982
Unfilled Openings 2/	6276
Openings Received	3142

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1480.8	1488.2	1493.1
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1192.3	1199.2	1195.1
Construction	45.2	43.5	44.9
Trans. & public utilities	70.7	69.7	72.7
Wholesale & retail trade	327.3	325.0	325.0
Finance, ins. & real estate	117.6	116.4	113.2
Services & mining	446.4	458.3	435.1
Government	185.1	186.3	204.2

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
Manufacturing - Total	288.5	289.0	298.0
Durable Goods - Total	195.6	197.5	202.1
Primary metals industries	3.5	3.6	3.9
Fabricated metal products	19.3	19.4	19.6
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	49.4	49.3	49.4
Electric equipment	54.9	54.6	55.4
Transportation equipment	18.3	21.3	22.2
Instruments	43.9	43.2	45.0
Other durable goods	6.3	6.1	6.6
Nondurable Goods - Total	92.9	91.5	95.9
Food & kindred products	12.3	11.9	13.0
Textile mill products	3.8	3.7	3.8
Apparel & other fin. prod.	12.2	12.1	13.2
Paper & allied products	8.4	8.3	8.4
Printing & publishing	24.9	24.8	25.5
Chemicals & allied products	9.1	8.9	9.5
Rubber & plastic products	9.6	9.5	9.9
Leather & leather products	5.9	5.7	6.2
Other nondurable goods	6.7	6.6	6.4

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
Average Weekly Earnings	$319.60	$318.74	$305.78
Average Weekly Hours	39.9	39.6	40.5
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.01	$ 8.05	$ 7.55

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS. These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

AREA CLASSIFICATION — For explanation of area classification, see AREA TRENDS, issued by U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

BOSTON SMSA

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Massachusetts Profiles

Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UP

The Boston SMSA's July unemployment had an over the month increase of .2 of a percentage point and now stands at 8.1 percent. This was the highest monthly unemployment rate for the area since September 1977. A better indicator of an area's economy is the six month moving average which smooths out seasonal fluctuations. The Boston SMSA's six month average was 7.3 percent.

Contributing to higher unemployment expectations was the over the month increase in initial claims. When combined with the continued weeks claimed, which also rose during July, all indications are for the unemployment rate to continue to increase.

Current economic data indicates that a softening of the national recession might be underway. However, the area's unemployment is expected to rise until early fall. The reason for this is that unemployment lags behind an economic increase as businesses cautiously replace their workforce until they are confident that the increased demand for their goods and services is long term.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT DECLINES

Total nonfarm employment for July decreased by 1.9 percent to 1,453,200 workers. Contributing to this drop was a 1.5 percent drop in manufacturing employment. All industries within manufacturing had decreases during July with the exception of Primary Metals which increased by 2.9 percent.

Over the month nonmanufacturing employment dropped by 2.0 percent. Decreases in this sector were noted in all industries with the exception of Construction and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate. The construction industry is doing well within the Boston SMSA as there are many major construction projects now underway, although housing construction remains suppressed. The service industries decrease of 1.5 percent from the previous month is due primarily to the general business slowdown. Government employment fell 3 percent during July due to cuts in federal, state and local government. However, employment in this sector was expected to increase slightly in the fall when local schools reopen.

Average weekly wages dropped $.88 cents for production workers in the Boston SMSA. Average hourly earnings showed an increase of $.10 cents during July, while weekly hours dropped slightly more than one-half hour for production workers.

CONTRACTS

Department of Defense contracts continue to bolster the area's employment picture. The following are some of the major contract awards: In Wilmington Dynamics Research Corp., has completed negotiations for U.S. Air Force contracts totalling $9.7 million. The contracts are for work on the F-16 program; Avco Systems Division, announced plans to build a $30 million manufacturing facility in response to an increasing number of Defense contracts. Company officials estimate that the building will open in January 1985 and will employ about 400. Avco makes aerospace systems for the government; In Wellesley, EG&G Intertech Inc., received a $39.2 million contract from the U.S. Navy for an increase in services to the Saudi Arabian Navy to aid in its expansion.

In other happenings Altair Airlines a Philadelphia based regional airline will begin service in Boston on August 1st. Altair serves 16 cities. Data Terminal Systems Inc., in Maynard has laid off 20 percent of its workforce and announced that it expects an additional loss in the second quarter of the fiscal year.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
LABOR FORCE	1485.6	1461.0	1446.3
Employment	1364.7	1345.8	1357.6
Unemployment	120.9	115.2	88.7
Unemployment Rate 3/	8.1	7.9	6.1
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	3883	3271	3991
Continued Weeks Claimed	37644	33472	39395

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	34110	14165	5404	5353	3807
New Applicants (This Month)	8605	3975	828	1485	1170

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	July 1982
Unfilled Openings 2/	4629
Openings Received	3681

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1453.2	1480.8	1451.1
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1168.9	1192.3	1161.1
Construction	45.8	45.2	41.4
Trans. & public utilities	68.6	70.7	70.0
Wholesale & retail trade	317.4	327.3	313.7
Finance, ins. & real estate	118.1	117.6	113.9
Services & mining	439.5	446.4	427.7
Government	179.5	185.1	194.4

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
Manufacturing - Total	284.3	288.5	290.0
Durable Goods - Total	194.0	195.6	197.5
Primary metals industries	3.6	3.5	3.9
Fabricated metal products	18.9	19.3	19.2
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	49.2	49.4	49.7
Electric equipment	54.7	54.9	54.2
Transportation equipment	18.2	18.3	19.0
Instruments	43.3	43.9	45.4
Other durable goods	6.1	6.3	6.1
Nondurable Goods - Total	90.3	92.9	92.5
Food & kindred products	11.9	12.3	12.8
Textile mill products	3.7	3.8	3.7
Apparel & other fin. prod.	11.7	12.2	12.6
Paper & allied products	8.3	8.4	8.3
Printing & publishing	24.6	24.9	24.5
Chemicals & allied products	8.9	9.1	9.3
Rubber & plastic products	9.3	9.6	9.5
Leather & leather products	5.3	5.9	5.5
Other nondurable goods	6.6	6.7	6.3

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
Average Weekly Earnings	$318.72	$319.60	$300.80
Average Weekly Hours	39.3	39.9	40.0
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.11	$ 8.01	$ 7.52

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS. These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

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Massachusetts Profiles

Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

AREA UNEMPLOYMENT LOWEST IN THE STATE

The unemployment rate for the Boston SMSA dropped to 6.4 percent in September and remained the lowest of the states 8 major labor market areas. This was the third consecutive month that the area's unemployment rate had decreased. The unemployment rate was the year's lowest and only slightly above the 6.3 percent of one year ago.

The decrease in unemployment was attributed primarily to increases in employment in the Service industry as individuals employed in educational institutions returned to work for the start of the school year. Wholesale and Retail Trade also had an over the month increase in employment. Manufacturing increased slightly by 2,300 mostly in Transportation Equipment. All other industries remained relatively constant with the exception of Nonelectrical Machinery which posted a drop of 400.

FISCAL YEAR 1982-A REVIEW

The federal and state Fiscal Year (FY) 1982 ended this month, making year end data available for comparison. The unemployment rate for FY 1982 was 6.8 percent, an increase from the FY 1981 level of 5.3 percent. The rate was substantially higher than the projected level of 5.5 percent, suggesting that insufficient weight was given to the effects of the national recession on the Boston labor market area. The 6.8 percent compares favorably with the states's FY 1982 rate of 7.8 percent.

Industry supply and demand data is available for FY 1982 through the Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS). This information is a summary listing of all applicants and job openings placed with Employment Service Offices, thus reflecting only a portion of the job market. An analysis was done comparing FY 1982 to FY 1981 in regard to active applicants and job orders for broad occupational categories.

Over the past year, total applicants at Employment Service Offices dropped by 10 percent, while total job orders placed fell 11 percent. The applicants to openings ratio remained at 2 applicants for each job. In the Professional, Technical and Managerial category, job orders decreased by 31.8 percent along with a corresponding drop in applicants of 9.7 percent. Job orders for clerical occupations increased by 1.4 percent but dropped in active applicants by 10.6 percent. Openings placed for all types of service workers and applicants for service jobs had respective decreased in FY 1982 of 5.7 and 8.6 percent. Demand for Structural workers was off by 18 percent and applicants for Structural occupations decreased by 16.6 percent. Declines were also noted in job orders for; Processing Occupations (-45 percent), Machine Trades (-33.8 percent), Benchwork Occupations (-21.9 percent), Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (-47.8 percent). Supply of Applicants decreased slightly in Machine Trades (-7.3 percent) and Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (-26 Percent), while applicants for Benchwork Occupations rose slightly by o.4 of one percent.

CLAIMS ACTIVITY

Initial claims activity had an over year increase of 14.0 percent for FY 1982. Continued week claimed decreased over the year by 9.1 percent, with peak months noted in January and February 1982. The number of exhaustees increased over the year by 21.3 percent and those disqualified dropped 14.3 percent.

NEW REPORT AVAILABLE

The Annual Planning Information Report Fiscal Year 1983 for Greater Boston is available. The APIR is devised to provide workforce planners with detailed demographic and socio-economic information, anticipated labor market conditions, and information on employment developments by occupations and industry. The data and analysis in this report should enable manpower planners to identify groups for whom services should be provided, the types of programs and services that would best serve these groups, and the number and types of workers required to meet employer needs. In this year's report we are including the Marlboro and Milford Labor Market Areas. The reasons for this change are demographic and industrial in nature. The Marlboro and Milford LMA's combined with the Boston SMSA, form a contiguous border along the Route 495 circumferential highway. Many of the State's major high technology industries are located between Routes 128 and 495 and fall within the LMAs.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT
CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981
LABOR FORCE	1,481,500	1,506,200	1,410,400
Employment	1,387,000	1,401,500	1,321,700
Unemployment	94,500	101,700	88,700
Unemployment Rate 3/	6.4	6.8	6.3
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	3,164	3,418	2,801
Continued Weeks Claimed	31,994	38,462	33,484

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
ve Applicants	32,961	14,120	5,343	5,267	4,082
w Applicants (This Month)	7,000	3,081	853	1,294	1,416

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	Sept. 1982
Unfilled Openings 2/	5,623
Openings Received	5,356

1/ At End of Period
2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1478.3	1458.1	1461.9
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1190.8	1172.9	1170.6
Construction	47.0	47.0	47.3
Trans. & public utilities	70.2	69.0	71.3
Wholesale & retail trade	324.3	317.9	321.3
Finance, ins. & real estate	117.5	118.1	113.5
Services & mining	452.9	442.0	433.0
Government	178.9	178.9	184.0
Manufacturing - Total	287.5	285.2	291.3
Durable Goods - Total	196.0	194.0	197.6
Primary metals industries	3.4	3.4	4.0
Fabricated metal products	19.1	19.1	19.5
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	48.8	49.2	49.0
Electric equipment	55.1	54.4	54.6
Transportation equipment	21.1	18.3	18.9
Instruments	42.4	42.9	45.3
Other durable goods	6.1	6.2	6.3
Nondurable Goods - Total	91.5	91.2	93.7
Food & kindred products	12.1	12.0	12.7
Textile mill products	3.8	3.8	3.9
Apparel & other fin. prod.	12.0	12.0	12.7
Paper & allied products	8.3	8.3	8.5
Printing & publishing	24.6	24.5	24.6
Chemicals & allied products	8.8	9.1	9.1
Rubber & plastic products	9.6	9.3	9.7
Leather & leather products	5.5	5.5	6.0
Other nondurable goods	6.8	6.7	6.5

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1981
Average Weekly Earnings	INA	$318.72	$300.62
Average Weekly Hours	INA	39.3	39.4
Average Hourly Earnings	INA	$ 8.16	$ 7.63

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

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Boston SMSA

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EMPLOYMENT GROWS

The unemployment rate for the Boston SMSA dropped from 6.1 to 5.4 percent in November, and once again had the lowest rate of the ten major labor areas in Massachusetts. November was the fourth consecutive month that the unemployment rate for the Boston SMSA has decreased. This steady decline in the unemployment rate for the past four months indicates that the SMSA's strong economic base is not succumbing to national recessionary pressures.

The Boston SMSA is weathering the recession better than the nation for two main reasons: recession resistant industries and defense spending. The local economy is strong in both the high tech and service areas where the long-term employment outlook is for continued growth. There is a low dependency on industries hard hit by the recession, such as automobile manufacturing, construction and steel. The Boston SMSA is buoyed by the receipt of eighty percent of an estimated $3 billion in defense contracts awarded in Massachusetts.

Industries posting substantial over the month gains were Wholesale and Retail Trade 1.6 percent, Services 0.7 of a percent, and Government 0.4 percent. Nonmanufacturing employment accounted for the entire nonfarm gain as manufacturing registered a slight loss of 0.6 percent.

In addition to employment increases, other indicators that the area is doing well are: average weekly hours in manufacturing industries has increased by one half hour; and the average weekly wage rose by $2.21.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Although the areas overall employment remains strong, some industries are leaving the area or are temporarily laying off employees for short periods of time, thereby adjusting downward their high inventory levels due to the recession.

The William Underwood Co., Westwood announced plans to move its headquarters to St. Louis and layoff more than 100 local employees by mid 1983. GTE Lighting Products Group, in Danvers has laid off 900 employees. Commercial Union Ins. Co. has laid off about 100 workers. Systems Engineering and Manufacturing Corp. in Stoughton has reduced its workforce by 35.

Other industries are expanding in the area, Power General in Canton a maker of power supplies for the computer industries is expecting to double its workforce during 1983. In Natick, Arnold Greene Testing Laboratories will create 22 new jobs when it completes work on the 15,000 square foot expansion to its facilities. Metal Bellows Corp. in Sharon, a leading manufacturer of welded, formed and plated bellows, will add 22,000 square feet to its facilities in Sharon. Infusaid Corp. in Norwood a subsidiary of Metal Bellows will also expand by 20,000 square feet. Expected employment growth is about 25. E G & G Inc. Wellesley, received contracts worth $61 million to supply electronic instruments for scientific research and mineral exploration in China.

IMPORTANT NOTICE - MAILING LIST UPDATE

Massachusetts Profiles are available for ten major labor markets in Massachusetts: Boston SMSA, Brockton, Fall River, Fitchburg-Leominster, Lawrence-Haverhill, Lowell, New Bedford, Pittsfield, Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, and Worcester. They are designed for people who want current regional labor market information for public policy or business decisions. If you wish to CONTINUE to receive Massachusetts Profiles after the end of the calendar year, please specify the Region(s) for which you wish to receive copies by writing to:

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Boston, Massachusetts 02114

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT
CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981
LABOR FORCE	1,490,600	1,478,900	1,470,400
Employment	1,410,500	1,388,500	1,388,200
Unemployment	80,100	90,400	82,200
Unemployment Rate 3/	5.4	6.1	5.6
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	3,719	3,501	3,676
Continued Weeks Claimed	34,394	32,805	30,392

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	31418	13874	5281	6309	NA
New Applicants (This Month)	8445	4243	822	1647	NA

JOB OPENINGS 1/	Nov. 1982
Unfilled Openings 2/	6800
Openings Received	3753

1/ Available During the Month
1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1500.3	1490.5	1492.6
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1219.1	1207.5	1197.3
Construction	45.4	46.2	46.3
Trans. & public utilities	69.7	69.7	71.0
Wholesale & retail trade	331.2	325.2	326.8
Finance, ins. & real estate	116.7	116.2	113.7
Services & mining	468.3	465.0	449.1
Government	187.8	185.2	190.4
Manufacturing - Total	281.2	283.0	295.3
Durable Goods - Total	190.7	191.5	201.5
Primary metals industries	3.4	3.3	3.6
Fabricated metal products	19.0	18.9	19.7
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	47.9	48.4	49.5
Electric equipment	55.2	55.3	55.0
Transportation equipment	17.3	17.4	22.1
Instruments	41.9	42.2	45.2
Other durable goods	6.0	6.0	6.2
Nondurable Goods - Total	90.5	91.5	93.8
Food & kindred products	11.9	12.0	12.6
Textile mill products	3.8	3.9	3.7
Apparel & other fin. prod.	11.7	12.0	12.4
Paper & allied products	8.3	8.3	8.5
Printing & publishing	24.7	24.7	24.9
Chemicals & allied products	8.9	8.8	9.2
Rubber & plastic products	9.4	9.7	9.8
Leather & leather products	5.3	5.4	6.2
Other nondurable goods	6.5	6.7	6.5

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981
Average Weekly Earnings	$323.47	$321.26	$310.37
Average Weekly Hours	38.6	38.2	40.1
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.38	$ 8.41	$ 7.74

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

AREA CLASSIFICATION – For explanation of area classification, see AREA TRENDS, issued by U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

BOSTON SMSA

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Massachusetts Division of Employment Security

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Dorothy R. Sullivan, Chief Supervisor

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JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

IMPORTANT NOTICE - MAILING LIST UPDATE

Massachusetts Profiles are available for ten major labor markets in Massachusetts: Boston SMSA, Brockton, Fall River, Fitchburg-Leominster, Lawrence-Haverhill, Lowell, New Bedford, Pittsfield, Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, and Worcester. They are designed for people who want current regional labor market information for public policy or business decisions. If you wish to CONTINUE to receive Massachusetts Profiles after the end of the calendar year, please specify the Region(s) for which you wish to receive copies by writing to: Publications Staff, Massachusetts Division of Employment Security, Job Market Research Publications, C.F. Hurley Building, Government Center, Boston, Massachusetts 02114.

SLIGHT RISE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The unemployment rate in the Boston SMSA rose from 5.4 percent in November, to 5.6 percent in December. This compares favorably to the State's 7.1 unadjusted rate which increased by 0.6 of a percentage point over the month. The unadjusted national rate was 10.5 percent.

Initial claims for unemployment insurance increased substantially for the survey week in December. The 6,278 claims filed represent a 66.8 percent increase over November's figure of 3,719. Continued claims claimed rose by 14.9 percent to 39,520.

Nonagricultural employment rose slightly during the month. Losses in the Construction, Services, Government, and the Manufacturing sectors were offset by a seasonal increase in Wholesale and Retail Trade.

YEAR IN REVIEW - 1982

Based on 1982 preliminary annual average unemployment rates, the Boston SMSA did not fare as well as in 1981, but continued to do better than the State and Nation in a year of deep recession. The 1982 annual average unemployment rate for the Boston SMSA was 6.7 percent, compared to a rate of 5.7 percent for 1981. This over the year increase wasn't all that bad when one considers the State's annual rate rose from 6.4 percent to 7.9 percent, and the national rate jumped from 7.6 percent to 9.7 percent. The lower unemployment rates in the Boston SMSA reflect its strong employment base in Services, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, and High Technology manufacturing sectors.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION IN THE BOSTON SMSA

The Bureau of Labor Statistics through its Current Population Survey (CPS), has made available to us data for 1981 on the occupational make-up of the Boston SMSA civilian labor force.

The survey found that 61.8 percent of the labor force were employed in white collar jobs. In the white collar grouping professional and technical jobs accounted for 21.9 percent of total employment; managers and administrators 12.2 percent;sales workers 6.4 percent; and clerical workers 21.4 percent. Blue collar workers comprised 24.8 percent of the labor force in the Boston SMSA. The blue collar labor force data is divided into the following categories: craft and kindred, 10.7 percent; operatives except transportation, 8.1 percent; transportation equipment operatives, 2.6 percent; and nonfarm laborers, 3.4 percent.

Finally, service workers are 13.3 percent of the total employment in the Boston SMSA labor force. These jobs include employment in areas such as food and beverage preparation, personal services, protective services and building services.

BLS NEWS RELEASES NOW ELECTRONICALLY

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has begun an electronic news release service that permits persons interested in the Bureau's national economic indicators to gain access directly from computer in which they are stored. Information about electronic news releases is available from the Office of Publications, Bureau of Labor Statistics,Washington,D.C. 20212. BLS data summary is available 24 hours a day on (202) 523-9658.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT
CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ Dec. 1982	MONTH 2/ Nov. 1982	YEAR Dec. 1981
LABOR FORCE	1,466,500	1,490,600	1,472,100
Employment	1,384,000	1,410,500	1,387,100
Unemployment	82,500	80,100	85,000
Unemployment Rate 3/	5.6	5.4	5.8
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	6278	3719	4514
Continued Weeks Claimed	39520	34394	35802

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISADVANTAGED
Active Applicants	32,298	13,767	5,345	5,055	NA
New Applicants (This Month)	10,237	4,421	1,238	1,925	NA

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	Dec. 1982
Unfilled Openings 2/	6745
Openings Received	4324

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1502.5	1500.3	1520.0
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1222.5	1219.1	1222.6
Construction	43.5	45.4	43.0
Trans. & public utilities	69.9	69.7	74.3
Wholesale & retail trade	337.9	331.2	332.6
Finance, ins. & real estate	117.4	116.7	114.7
Services & mining	467.2	468.3	461.1
Government	186.6	187.8	196.9
Manufacturing - Total	280.0	281.2	297.4
Durable Goods - Total	190.0	190.7	202.4
Primary metals industries	3.3	3.4	3.6
Fabricated metal products	18.9	19.0	19.2
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	47.9	47.9	51.3
Electric equipment	54.9	55.2	56.2
Transportation equipment	17.3	17.3	22.4
Instruments	41.8	41.9	43.7
Other durable goods	5.9	6.0	6.0
Nondurable Goods - Total	90.0	90.5	95.0
Food & kindred products	11.8	11.9	13.5
Textile mill products	3.7	3.8	3.9
Apparel & other fin. prod.	11.5	11.7	12.9
Paper & allied products	8.3	8.3	8.8
Printing & publishing	25.0	24.7	24.7
Chemicals & allied products	8.7	8.9	8.3
Rubber & plastic products	9.6	9.4	10.5
Leather & leather products	5.1	5.3	6.1
Other nondurable goods	6.3	6.5	6.3

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981
Average Weekly Earnings	$339.25	$323.47	$314.34
Average Weekly Hours	40.1	38.6	40.3
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.46	$ 8.38	$ 7.80

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS: These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

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JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

NOTICE: EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

The January 1983 labor force estimates of the Labor Area Research Department will reflect the incorporation of the 1980 census data into its labor force statistics. Revisions for the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 were also made to reflect the change from the 1970 to the 1980 census. Further changes going back as far as 1976 will be made in the near future. Monthly employment and unemployment figures for individual cities and towns are derived by assigning each city and town a census share ratio of employment and unemployment of its respective labor area. All cities and towns within the Boston SMSA have new census share ratios and in some cases caused drastic employment and unemployment changes because of changes in demographics over the 10 year span.

The Boston SMSA's January unemployment rate rose to 7.0 percent of the labor force. Although this was an over the month increase of 1.3 percentage points, the rate was still below that of the state and the nation whose respective rates were 8.7 and 11.2 percent. The employed portion of the labor force decreased over the month by 27,200 while the unemployed share increased by 18,900 resulting in an 8,300 decline in labor force participants. This drop was due primarily to people leaving the labor force after the Christmas holidays.

CONTRACTS AND EXPANSIONS

The Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has awarded a $2.9 million Urban Development Action Grant(UDAG) to the city of Peabody to attract two business firms to Centennial Industrial Park: the James Daly Corp., a pharmaceutical distributing firm currently based in Lynnfield; and Avent Corp., an electronic components' disbribution firm. The grant will provide approximately 425 new jobs in Peabody.

RCA Corporation's Government Systems Division unveiled its new avionics test facility in Bedford's Oak Industrial Park. The 25,000 square foot plant is part of the division's Burlington based automated systems operations and will initially employ about 126 engineers and other technical workers. The General Motors Corp. plant in Framingham, closed since early October 1982, will reopen in March, putting 1,800 laid off employees back on the job.

The General Dynamics Quincy shipyard was awarded a $409 million contract that is expected to increase employment at the yard to 5,000 by the fall of 1984.

LAYOFFS

In Abington the Andrews and Pierce Co. has laid off about 60 employees. Company President Alan Pierce blamed the slow economy and deregulation, which took place in July 1980, for the job losses.

The IGA Foodliner market in Framingham closed due to slow sales and laid off about 35 workers. The Marlboro Hospital has laid off 29 nurses. Hospital officials attribute the lay offs to cost control legislation that became effective in October 1982.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Job Market Research Service of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security is pleased to announce the release of a new Publication, Industrial Profile: Massachusetts and Labor Market Areas. This report identifies areas of the State with sizeable concentration of employment for each important industry in the state. It also reviews the relative importance of an industry within an area. This facilitates an understanding of the state's diverse and changing industrial structure. In addition, it highlights industries and areas which may be particularly sensitive to economic change.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT
CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982
LABOR FORCE	1,451,600	1,459,900	1,447,600
Employment	1,349,600	1,376,800	1,349,300
Unemployment	102,000	83,100	98,300
Unemployment Rate 3/	7.0	5.7	6.8
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	4,951	6,278	5,766
Continued Weeks Claimed	45,665	39,520	44,312

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISADVANTAGED
Active Applicants	32,110	12,821	5,579	15,571	INA
New Applicants (This Month)	7,999	3,202	991	4,010	INA

JOB OPENINGS 1/	Jan. 1983
Unfilled Openings 2/	5697
Openings Received	3603

1/ Available During the Month

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's) Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1,449.9	1,489.0	1,448.7
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1,171.7	1,208.8	1,160.4
Construction	38.2	43.2	39.8
Trans. & public utilities	69.4	71.0	70.3
Wholesale & retail trade	316.2	331.2	314.2
Finance, ins. & real estate	116.1	116.6	114.2
Services & mining	447.7	460.9	436.5
Government	184.1	185.9	185.4

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's) Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982
Manufacturing - Total	278.2	280.2	288.3
Durable Goods - Total	188.0	189.0	195.8
Primary metals industries	3.6	3.6	3.9
Fabricated metal products	17.6	17.8	18.6
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	44.9	45.8	47.9
Electric equipment	56.3	56.3	55.3
Transportation equipment	17.7	17.3	19.0
Instruments	42.4	42.6	45.5
Other durable goods	5.5	5.6	5.6
Nondurable Goods - Total	90.2	91.2	92.5
Food & kindred products	12.8	13.0	13.1
Textile mill products	3.6	3.6	3.6
Apparel & other fin. prod.	11.2	11.3	11.8
Paper & allied products	7.8	7.9	8.2
Printing & publishing	25.9	25.8	25.2
Chemicals & allied products	8.7	8.8	9.1
Rubber & plastic products	9.9	10.3	10.1
Leather & leather products	5.0	5.0	6.0
Other nondurable goods	5.3	5.5	5.4

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982
Average Weekly Earnings	$332.28	$337.50	$308.11
Average Weekly Hours	39.0	39.8	39.2
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.52	$ 8.48	$ 7.86

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

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Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

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MODERATE DECREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The Boston SMSA unemployment rate for February 1983 declined by 0.3 percentage points to 6.7 percent. The nonseasonally adjusted rates for the State and Nation were 8.2 percent and 11.3 percent respectively.

Analysis of industry data show that in the Service sector we find an increase of 7,000 employees. Seventy-nine percent (5,500) of this increase was in Educational Services. Government employment rose by 1,900, with all but 200 in the local government sector.

The largest decreases in employment were noted in Wholesale and Retail Trade 4,300; Construction 1,700; and Manufacturing 700. Seasonality is a contributing factor when recording employment decreases in February.

BUSINESS NEWS

For two of the area's largest employers, General Electric and General Dynamics, 1982 was a fairly prosperous year. Officials at General Electric stated that success in the international market combined with strength in their military business provided a good year overall for G.E. A wide diversity of products and markets - commercial and military, domestic and export -has contributed to the stability of local plants in Lynn and Everett. Employment in the Lynn plants has stabilized at approximately 13,000. This is expected to continue for the remainder of the year.

General Dynamics received $5.9 billion worth of defense contracts in 1982, heading the list of 18 companies that did more than $1 billion in business with the Defense Department. The company ranked third during 1981 with $3.4 billion worth of contracts.

Cullinet Software has opened its National Education Center in Framingham. The Westwood based company will use the new facility to train customers in the use of its software products. The center employs a staff of more than 50, including course developers, instructors, and computer laboratory proctors.

In February and March Polaroid Corp. will "surplus" 400 salaried and hourly workers. At Polaroid the term "surplusing" refers to a determination by the company that certain jobs are no longer needed and employees are relocated elsewhere in the company or let go. By year's end 1982, Polaroid had trimmed its workforce to14,540, representing an over the year reduction of 13 percent.

LOGAN AIRPORT UPDATE

Business at Logan International Airport is booming because of airfare wars and low ticket prices to key markets. Increases were registered in passenger traffic. 14 percent; cargo, 33 percent; and flights in and out of Logan, 14 percent. The passenger growth rate has been almost 3 times that national average. In addition to the fare wars, increased business can be attributed to the competition brought on by the 5 new carriers serving Logan, the relative strength of the regional economy, and the rebuilding of the air traffic control system.

THE CAREER AND LEARNING LINE (CALL)

The Bay State Skills Corporation and the Massachusetts Occupational Information Coordinating Committee have been sponsoring a telephone hotline with up to date career and educational information entitled "The Career and Learning Line" (CALL). This service went into effect on April 5, 1982, and offers descriptive information or over 400 different occupations along with specifics on educational and skills training programs available statewide. CALL will operate weekdays from 9:AM to 5:PM. To reach CALL dial 292-5115 in the Greater Boston area; outside of Boston dial toll free; 1-800-442-1171. The Massachusetts Occupational Information Coordinating Committee has been established to coordinate the development and implementation of an Occupational Information System, which will provide the labor market supply/demand data necessary to better plan education and training programs. They can be reached at (617) 292-5116.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982
LABOR FORCE	1,417,200	1,451,900	1,427,200
Employment	1,323,000	1,349,700	1,325,700
Unemployment	94,200	102,200	101,500
Unemployment Rate 3/	6.7	7.0	7.1
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	3,652	4,951	4,420
Continued Weeks Claimed	43,942	45,665	43,701

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISADVANTAGED
Active Applicants	32668	12685	5771	5085	NA
New Applicants (This Month)	7424	3092	925	1197	NA

JOB OPENINGS 1/	Feb. 1983
Unfilled Openings 2/	5222
Openings Received	3343

1/ Available During the Month
1/ At End of Period
2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1451.9	1449.9	1447.4
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1174.4	1171.7	1161.0
Construction	36.5	38.2	38.1
Trans. & public utilities	69.2	69.4	70.3
Wholesale & retail trade	311.9	316.2	310.0
Finance, ins. & real estate	116.1	116.1	114.3
Services & mining	454.7	447.7	442.1
Government	186.0	184.1	186.2
Manufacturing - Total	277.5	278.2	286.4
Durable Goods - Total	187.4	188.0	194.5
Primary metals industries	3.5	3.6	3.8
Fabricated metal products	17.5	17.6	18.5
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	44.4	44.9	47.5
Electric equipment	56.6	56.3	55.1
Transportation equipment	17.6	17.7	18.7
Instruments	42.3	42.4	45.4
Other durable goods	5.5	5.5	5.5
Nondurable Goods - Total	90.1	90.2	91.9
Food & kindred products	12.4	12.8	12.5
Textile mill products	3.7	3.6	3.6
Apparel & other fin. prod.	11.4	11.2	11.9
Paper & allied products	7.6	7.8	8.1
Printing & publishing	26.0	25.9	25.6
Chemicals & allied products	8.8	8.7	9.1
Rubber & plastic products	9.8	9.9	9.9
Leather & leather products	5.1	5.0	5.9
Other nondurable goods	5.3	5.3	5.3

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982
Average Weekly Earnings	$319.02	$332.28	$308.88
Average Weekly Hours	37.4	39.0	39.6
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.53	$ 8.52	$ 7.80

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

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Massachusetts Profiles

Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

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UNEMPLOYMENT RATE STABLE

The Boston SMSA's March unemployment rate of 6.6 percent remained the same as the previous month and was just 0.1 percent of a percentage point above that of a year ago. The increase in the labor force was due in part to the return of warm weather, allowing construction and other seasonally affected activities to commence. Other industries posting an over the month increase were: Wholesale and Retail trade and Services. Manufacturing increased slightly in Durable goods. The majority of the gain in the hard goods sector was in transportation equipment as the General Motors Framingham plant resumed operations, and 1800 employees returned to work.

COMPARISON OF THE UNEMPLOYED FROM THE CENSUS AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DATA

The 1980 Census estimated that 135,310 individuals were unemployed in Massachusetts. Active jobseekers not working who were registered with the Employment Service in March 1980 numbered 114,209 (84.4 percent of the individuals identified by the Census). Within the Boston SMSA, the 1980 Census estimated the number of unemployed individuals as 61,261. The Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS) recorded 52,002 unemployed individuals registered with the employment service as of March 31, 1980. This represents 84.9 percent of the unemployed individuals within the Boston SMSA enumerated by the census. Within the Balance of Massachusetts, 74,049 individuals were identified by the Census as unemployed. ESARS data indicates that in March 1980, active DES jobseekers not working within the Balance of Massachusetts numbered 62,207.

SUMMER JOBS

Teenagers in the Boston SMSA can expect summer job opportunities to improve slightly this year. The Private Sector is expected to boost its hiring activities due to an improving economy and the new tax break for employers. Recent congressional action make tax credits available to employers who hire disadvantaged 16 and 17 year old youths who meet certain criteria. Under the law, employers take a tax deduction of 85 percent of the first $3,000.00 in wages paid to such individuals during the summer period. Young people looking for jobs who think they might qualify under the tax credit legislation should first go to their local DES office and get certified and then go to a prospective employer.

As in prior years the State will offer about 2,000 summer jobs, divided mainly between the Metropolitan Distric Commission and the Department of Environmental Management. Those interested are referred to the two agencies by local DES offices. Summer jobs that are available will be going to: early applicants and to people who held the positions the previous years. Some recommendations for those seeking summer jobs: 1) start looking now; 2) talk to family and friends; 3) read and respond to newspaper ads; 4) talk and apply to local merchants; 5) talk to school counselors; and 6) file at the Division of Employment Security (DES) offices.

MIFA

The Massachusetts Industrial Finance Agency (MIFA) has approved three projects in the Boston SMSA. for low interest, industrial revenue bonds. Approximately 65 new jobs will be created. In Braintree, an $1.1 million bond was awarded to Harvey Industries, Inc. a warehouse-distributor of wholesale exterior building products. The firm will construct a 20,800 sq. ft. facility and employ 10 workers. Goodway Graphics of Massachusetts, Inc. will construct a 15,000 sq. ft. addition. Thirty new jobs will result. In Woburn Vaisala Inc., a manufacturer of meterological and relative humidity measurement instruments based in Finland was awarded a $1.4 million bond. The firm will renovate 8,800 sq. ft. of a 130,493 sq.ft. building in the Tower Office Park. The project will create an estimated 25 new jobs.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	March 1983	Feb. 1983	March 1982
LABOR FORCE	1,445,900	1,415,900	1,440,000
Employment	1,351,200	1,322,600	1,346,900
Unemployment	94,700	93,300	93,100
Unemployment Rate 3/	6.6	6.6	6.5
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	3063	3652	3236
Continued Weeks Claimed	40953	43942	40560

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISADVANTAGED
Active Applicants	31,704	21,140	5,645	4,948	NA
New Applicants (This Month)	7,074	2,926	813	1,253	NA

JOB OPENINGS 1/	March 1983
Unfilled Openings 2/	4901
Openings Received	3506

1/ Available During the Month
1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	March 1983	Feb. 1983	March 1982
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1,466.1	1,451.9	1,462.2
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1,186.3	1,174.4	1,173.0
Construction	37.5	36.5	39.3
Trans. & public utilities	69.6	69.2	70.3
Wholesale & retail trade	314.5	311.9	311.8
Finance, ins. & real estate	116.9	116.1	115.1
Services & mining	461.3	454.7	449.8
Government	186.5	186.0	186.7
Manufacturing - Total	279.8	277.5	289.2
Durable Goods - Total	190.1	187.4	197.2
Primary metals industries	3.5	3.5	3.8
Fabricated metal products	17.7	17.5	18.4
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	44.9	44.4	47.3
Electric equipment	56.7	56.6	55.4
Transportation equipment	19.6	17.6	21.8
Instruments	42.1	42.3	44.9
Other durable goods	5.6	5.5	5.6
Nondurable Goods - Total	89.7	90.1	92.0
Food & kindred products	12.0	12.4	12.4
Textile mill products	3.7	3.7	3.6
Apparel & other fin. prod.	11.1	11.4	11.8
Paper & allied products	7.7	7.6	8.0
Printing & publishing	26.0	26.0	25.5
Chemicals & allied products	8.7	8.8	9.1
Rubber & plastic products	9.8	9.8	10.0
Leather & leather products	5.2	5.1	5.9
Other nondurable goods	5.5	5.3	5.7

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982
Average Weekly Earnings	$338.84	$319.02	$310.40
Average Weekly Hours	39.4	37.4	39.8
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.60	$ 8.53	$ 7.79

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

AREA CLASSIFICATION — For explanation of area classification, see AREA TRENDS, issued by U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

BOSTON SMSA

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Massachusetts Profiles

Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CONTINUES DOWNWARD TREND

The 5.0 percent unemployment rate in April marked the third consecutive month the rate has declined in the Boston SMSA. This rate was the lowest we have had since the November 1982 rate of 5.4 percent.

The significant over the month drop in the rate of 0.9 of a percentage point is indicative of a seasonal increase in employment. Wholesale and Retail Trade, Construction, and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate have benfited from traditional increased activity in the spring. The largest sector of employment within the SMSA, Services, continues to grow. Manufacturing showed a slight gain, an encouraging sign, indicating that the recessionary trends in the economy could be changing to a more positive trend towards growth.

THE FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL COMPENSATION (FSC) PROGRAM EXTENDED

The Federal Supplemental Compensation (FSC) program, which pays benefits to unemployed workers who have exhausted their state unemployment insurance benefits, has been extended through September 30, 1983. FSC, Totally funded from federal general revenues, was scheduled to end on March 31st. A provision of the Social Security bill continued the program for 6 months and changed the number of weeks of eligibility.

In Massachusetts,UI claimants who have collected all their benefits under both the State and FSC programs will be eligible for up to 6 additional weeks of benefits.

Claimants who exhaust state benefits in the future will be eligible for up to 10 weeks of FSC benefits rather than the 14-week maximum the program provided through March 31st. Claimants who have exhausted their original FSC entitlement should report to the DES Job Insurance Centers at their regularly scheduled times during the week of April 4, to file for the additional FSC benefits.

BOSTON JOB EXCHANGE

The Boston Job Exchange, a job placement service for low income Boston residents seeking full-time work, is currently looking for applicants to fill available jobs. Persons interested in applying for jobs may contact the city's Neighborhood Development and Employment Agency, which administers the program. Applicants must be unemployed and from low income families, have a high school diploma or the equivalent, have worked at a previous job at least six months and have a job skill.

Since it was created over a year ago, the Job Exchange has placed more than 400 persons in jobs at such diversified businesses as high tech firms, hotels and banks..

MIFA BONDS

The Massachusetts Industrial Finance Agency has approved $4.02 million in industrial revenue bonds for firms in Quincy, Randolph and Hingham. The 3 projects are expected to create 170 new jobs.

In Hingham, Russelectric will use a $1.5 million bond to build a 26,000 square foot manufacturing building on Industrial Park Road and to buy equipment in an expansion expected to produce 100 new jobs.

In Randolph, Hytex Industrids, a maker of coated fabrics used in wall coverings, will use a $925,000 bond to buy a 30,000 square foot building on York Avenue. It is expected that 8 to 10 jobs will be added.

The Quincy project - a 23,015 square foot retail building on Quincy Avenue and Scammel Street in the city's Commercial Area Revitalization District - is expected to produce 60 jobs. Pilgrim Plaza Limited Partnership will use a $1.6 million bond to be issued by the Quincy Industrial Development Financing Authority.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT
CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982
LABOR FORCE	1,441,300	1,445,800	1,421,800
Employment	1,361,100	1,351,200	1,325,800
Unemployment	80,200	94,600	96,000
Unemployment Rate 3/	5.6	6.5	6.8
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	3712	3063	3707
Continued Weeks Claimed	35438	40953	36707

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	32973	12502	5554	5231	NA
New Applicants (This Month)	8871	3691	877	1488	NA

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	April 1983
Unfilled Openings 2/	5403
Openings Received	4226

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	April 1983	March 1983	April 1982
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1480.9	1466.1	1466.5
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1199.4	1186.3	1180.6
Construction	40.5	37.5	42.0
Trans. & public utilities	69.6	69.6	70.7
Wholesale & retail trade	319.6	314.5	314.9
Finance, ins. & real estate	118.2	116.9	116.0
Services & mining	465.3	461.3	452.1
Government	186.2	186.5	184.9
Manufacturing - Total	281.5	279.8	285.9
Durable Goods - Total	190.5	190.1	194.1
Primary metals industries	3.6	3.5	3.9
Fabricated metal products	17.6	17.7	18.0
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	44.6	44.9	47.4
Electric equipment	57.1	56.7	55.8
Transportation equipment	19.7	19.6	18.4
Instruments	42.2	42.1	44.8
Other durable goods	5.7	5.6	5.8
Nondurable Goods - Total	91.0	89.7	91.8
Food & kindred products	12.0	12.0	12.5
Textile mill products	3.8	3.7	3.6
Apparel & other fin. prod.	11.6	11.1	11.7
Paper & allied products	7.7	7.7	7.9
Printing & publishing	26.0	26.0	25.6
Chemicals & allied products	8.8	8.7	8.9
Rubber & plastic products	10.0	9.8	10.1
Leather & leather products	5.3	5.2	5.9
Other nondurable goods	5.8	5.5	5.6

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982
Average Weekly Earnings	$337.66	$338.84	$312.42
Average Weekly Hours	39.4	39.4	39.2
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.57	$ 8.60	$ 7.97

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS. These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

AREA CLASSIFICATION – For explanation of area classification, see AREA TRENDS, issued by U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

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Massachusetts Profiles

Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

NO CHANGE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

In May the unemployment rate in the Boston SMSA remained unchanged over the month at 5.6 percent. Although the rate remained the same it is encouraging to note that there was a net increase of 1,000 in employment. The Boston SMSA compares favorably with the State and National unadjusted unemployment rates which were 6.5 and 9.8 percent respectively.

Analysis of employment by industry shows an overall monthly increase of 5,400 jobs. The bulk of this growth came in the nonmanufacturing sector, with an increase of 4,900 in employment. Nonmanufacturing employment grew most notably in construction, wholesale and retail trade, and finance, insurance and real estate. In manufacturing there was an increase of 500 jobs within the nondurable goods sector.

SUMMER JOBS TAX CREDIT

Under a new provision of the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) program, employers who hire economically disadvantaged youth will be able to claim a federal tax credit of up to $2,550 of the total salary paid to each summer youth employee.

This means that if an employer hires an economically disadvantaged teenager at the federal minimum wage of $3.35 an hour, the net cost to that employer could be as low as $262 for the summer. This is based on paying a youth the minimum wage for up to 90 days, and writing off 85 percent of that amount on the employer's federal tax return.

Qualified summer youth employees must: be 16 or 17 years old; be a member of an economically disadvantaged family; work for the employer within a 90-day period between May 1 and September 15; not have worked for the same employer before, even in a summer job or part-time after school. The Division of Employment Security is the only agency which can certify summer youth employees for the tax credit. Teenagers must be certified prior to starting work. Employers who are interested in hiring TJTC eligible teenagers should contact their local DES Job Matching Center.

DES REPORT ON OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS

The Occupation/Industry Research Department has recently published a report entitled Occupations in Massachusetts: Projected Changes 1980 to 1990. This report deals with the critical issue of evolving occupational trends in the 1980's. The report makes projections both by general occupational groups and specific occupations. A valuable tool for people making career decisions, the report projects among other things: a growth of 107,000 new jobs in the professional and technical occupational group; more than 20 percent of all new job openings will occur in health services; and employment for semiskilled workers is expected to grow much slower than average with a less than five percent increase by 1990.

The above report may be obtained by writing to the Occupation/Industry Research Department, Division of Employment Security, Charles F. Hurley Building, Government Center, Boston, Massachusetts 02114.

New Federal Publication

The 1982-1983 Occupational Outlook Handbook is now published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The Job Handbook includes for each of 250 occupations what the work is like; job prospects to 1990; personal qualifications, training and educational requirements; working conditions; related occupations; earnings and where to find additional information.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT
CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR May 1983	April 1983	May 1982
LABOR FORCE	1,442,700	1,441,300	1,445,100
Employment	1,362,300	1,361,100	1,337,500
Unemployment	80,400	80,200	107,600
Unemployment Rate 3/	5.6	5.6	7.4
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	2829	3712	3461
Continued Weeks Claimed	30940	35438	36707

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISADVANTAGED
Active Applicants	34007	13040	5072	5451	INA
New Applicants (This Month)	8324	3606	644	1522	INA

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	May 1983
Unfilled Openings 2/	5996
Openings Received	4076

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1486.3	1480.9	1477.9
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1204.3	1199.4	1188.3
Construction	42.2	40.5	44.4
Trans. & public utilities	69.4	69.6	71.2
Wholesale & retail trade	321.1	319.6	317.6
Finance, ins. & real estate	119.7	118.2	116.3
Services & mining	465.3	465.3	452.1
Government	186.6	186.2	186.2
Manufacturing - Total	282.0	281.5	289.6
Durable Goods - Total	190.5	190.5	197.2
Primary metals industries	3.7	3.6	3.9
Fabricated metal products	17.6	17.6	18.0
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	44.6	44.6	47.2
Electric equipment	57.5	57.1	55.8
Transportation equipment	19.7	19.7	21.6
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Other durable goods	5.7	5.7	5.9
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Textile mill products	3.9	3.8	3.6
Apparel & other fin. prod.	11.6	11.6	11.9
Paper & allied products	7.8	7.7	7.9
Printing & publishing	26.1	26.0	25.4
Chemicals & allied products	8.7	8.8	8.9
Rubber & plastic products	9.9	10.0	10.2
Leather & leather products	5.4	5.3	5.8
Other nondurable goods	6.0	5.3	5.7

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982
Average Weekly Earnings	$341.68	$337.66	$318.78
Average Weekly Hours	39.5	39.4	39.6
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.65	$ 8.57	$ 8.05

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

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JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

BOSTON SMSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DIPS SHARPLY

The July unemployment rate of 5.3 percent declined by 1.2 percentage points from the previous month's rate. In addition, this is the lowest rate recorded in over two years, since the April 1981 rate of 4.6 percent. The number of unemployed decreased by 17.5 percent from June to July.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS

The plight of the long-term unemployed in Massachusetts was somewhat relieved when Congress voted to restore Federal Supplemental Compensation benefits to some long-term unemployed workers. The vote was in response to actions by the Department of Labor which had cut the period of eligibility by two weeks for as many as 22,000 long-term unemployed in the State.

BUSINESS NEWS

The Prudential Insurance Co. of America announced it was cutting its Boston based workforce by 900. The employment level will be cut from about 1,350 to about 450 by the end of next year as part of a company-wide consolidation. Boston is one of four regional centers affected by the move that has resulted from computerization within the insurance industry. The jobs to be eliminated in Boston are primarily in individual insurance administration and support services, ranging from lawyers and managers to claims and clerical workers.

Computer Devices Inc. announced the layoff of 82 employees - a fifth of its workforce. Seventy of the employees, who came from all sections of the company, worked in Billerica and Burlington.

The West Lynn Creamery of Lynn has unveiled plans for a $5 million expansion of its ice cream manufacturing and storage facilities. It is estimated the project will add over 50 jobs to the firm's payroll.

MIFA BONDS

The Massachusetts Industrial Finance Agency has approved industrial revenue bonds totaling $3.7 million for projects in Kingston, Canton and Stoughton.

Thermo-Craft Engineering Inc., will use a $1.2 million bond to purchase and equip a 34,500-square foot manufacturing building in Kingston. The firm, which fabricates metal used in the aerospace and computer industries, estimated the expansion project will result in 8 new jobs.

Robert Reiser & Co. will use $1.9 million to construct and equip a warehouse and distribution facility in Canton. The firm distributes food processing equipment. The expansion will create four new jobs.

In Stoughton E.C. Hilliard Corp. will purchase and renovate a building with proceeds from a $600,000 bond. The firm will use the building for the manufacture of precision metal products and expects to create 17 jobs as a result of the project.

NEW BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PUBLICATION

The Employment Outlook for 1983 College Graduates in New England has recently been published by the regional office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is an informative and helpful booklet for new entrants into the job market, and for future graduates. The report is based upon information provided by placement directors and career development counselors in a representative sample of colleges, universities, and other schools of higher education located throughout the New England States. In addition interviews were conducted with other interested individuals and institutions such as corporate recruiters and the U. S. Office of Personnel Administration. Information regarding this report may be obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Room 1603 - JFK Federal Building, Boston, MA 02203. Telephone: (617) 223-6761.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT
CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
LABOR FORCE	1,481,100	1,463,400	1,481,300
Employment	1,402,400	1,368,000	1,361,100
Unemployment	78,700	95,400	120,200
Unemployment Rate 3/	5.3	6.5	8.1
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	3,033	3,596	3,883
Continued Weeks Claimed	29,503	28,894	37,644

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISADVANTAGED
Active Applicants	34,194	14,044	5,161	6,439	NA
New Applicants (This Month)	9,100	4,283	946	1,854	NA

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1/	July 1983
Unfilled Openings 2/	9110
Openings Received	5743

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT ('000's)		
	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1462.6	1481.0	1449.8
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1180.2	1195.6	1163.4
Construction	45.1	44.6	46.7
Trans. & public utilities	69.9	70.0	69.5
Wholesale & retail trade	318.4	322.4	311.5
Finance, ins. & real estate	124.5	122.3	119.4
Services & mining	446.1	450.4	436.9
Government	176.2	185.9	179.4

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT ('000's)		
	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
Manufacturing - Total	282.4	285.4	286.4
Durable Goods - Total	192.1	192.5	195.2
Primary metals industries	3.5	3.6	3.8
Fabricated metal products	17.6	17.9	17.7
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	44.9	44.9	47.1
Electric equipment	57.7	57.7	55.6
Transportation equipment	20.4	20.1	21.3
Instruments	42.1	42.4	43.8
Other durable goods	5.9	5.9	5.9
Nondurable Goods - Total	90.3	92.9	91.3
Food & kindred products	12.6	12.5	13.2
Textile mill products	3.7	3.9	3.6
Apparel & other fin. prod.	11.5	12.1	11.4
Paper & allied products	7.6	8.0	7.8
Printing & publishing	25.8	26.1	25.4
Chemicals & allied products	8.5	8.8	9.0
Rubber & plastic products	10.2	10.2	10.0
Leather & leather products	4.7	5.4	5.3
Other nondurable goods	5.7	5.9	5.6

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
Average Weekly Earnings	$365.98	$343.41	$318.72
Average Weekly Hours	40.8	39.7	39.3
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.97	$ 8.65	$ 8.11

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS. These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

AREA CLASSIFICATION — For explanation of area classification, see AREA TRENDS, issued by U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

BOSTON SMSA

Massachusetts Profiles are published monthly by the DES Job Market Research Service, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Massachusetts Division of Employment Security
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Massachusetts Profiles

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Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS

The unemployment rate for the Boston SMSA dropped to 5.6 percent in October from the revised rate of 6.2 percent for September. This decline was similar to those occurring at the state and national levels for the same period. The state and the nation had respective drops of 7.0 to 6.4 percent and 8.8 to 8.4 percent for the September to October period. Employment increased 23,300 over the previous month to 1,395,900 in October, while unemployment fell 7,400 to 82,700. The unemployment rate for the Boston SMSA has now been below 6.0 percent for three of the last four months.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment (by place of work) in the Boston SMSA which rose to 1,497,700 in October compares favorably with the 1,484,000 in September and 1,479,900 in October of 1982. Comparing the October figures with those from one year earlier shows the largest employment gains within the manufacturing sector were in the electrical equipment industry which increased by 2,900 to 59,300; and transportation equipment, up 3,300 to 21,100. The largest manufacturing loss was in machinery, except electrical, down 1,400 to 44,900.

Among nonmanufacturing industries the largest employment gains over the year were in wholesale and retail trade which rose 3,900 to 322,800; finance, insurance and real estate +5,700 to 121,500; and services and mining, +8,000 to 468,900. The largest job losses in nonmanufacturing were in the government sector, which dropped 3,900 to 180,100. Most of the job losses in government were concentrated in local government educational services which lost 3,800 jobs over the year as a result of continuing declines in school enrollment and the effects of the third year of implementation of Proposition 2½.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CONTRACT

The General Electric aircraft engine business group in Lynn has been granted a $738 million 3-year contract to supply the Dept. of Defense with 1,554 T-700 engines used in military helicopters. This contract should have a positive effect on employment levels both at GE and at the many other New England companies which supply parts and materials to GE for these engines.

On the negative side GE has sold its components business division, also in Lynn, to a Japanese company. The phase-out of this division is expected to affect about 350 workers over the next eighteen months.

JOB SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Job Matching Service offices of the Division of Employment Security in the Boston SMSA increased their placements to 20,248 applicants during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1983. This was an increase of 7.6 % over the previous fiscal year. Analysis of Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) tables shows that of the 20,248 individuals placed, 53.7% were males, 46.3% were females, 80.5% were white, 12.5% black, 4.1% Hispanic, and 2.6% Asian or Pacific Islanders. In addition 17.3% were unemployment insurance claimants, and 10.3% were veterans. Two-thirds of the placements represented permanent(over 150 days) jobs. A total of 53,431 applicants were referred to jobs; this was an 8.1% increase over Fiscal Year 1982. The 53,431 applicants referred to jobs represented 55.1% of the 97,054 new applications and renewals taken during the year. The 20,248 individuals placed represented 20.9% of the new applications and renewals.

A future issue of this publication will analyze other services to applicants as well as job openings received and filled by Job Matching Service offices in the Boston SMSA.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT
CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982
LABOR FORCE	1,478,600	1,462,700	1,470,800
Employment	1,395,900	1,372,600	1,380,300
Unemployment	82,700	90,100	90,500
Unemployment Rate 3/	5.6	6.2	6.2
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	2292	2175	3501
Continued Weeks Claimed	21,728	22,852	32,605

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISADVANTAGED
Active Applicants					
New Applicants (This Month)		I	N	A	

JOB OPENINGS 1/	Oct. 1983
Unfilled Openings 2/	
Openings Received	NA

1/ Available During the Month

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT ('000's) Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1,497.7	1,464.0	1,479.9
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1,209.6	1,196.8	1,196.4
Construction	46.1	46.4	45.9
Trans. & public utilities	69.9	70.3	70.9
Wholesale & retail trade	322.8	323.1	318.9
Finance, ins. & real estate	121.5	123.1	115.8
Services & mining	468.9	456.2	460.9
Government	180.1	177.7	184.0

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT ('000's) Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982
Manufacturing - Total	288.1	287.2	283.5
Durable Goods - Total	195.0	193.8	190.7
Primary metals industries	3.7	3.7	3.7
Fabricated metal products	17.6	17.6	17.8
Machinery (exec. electrical)	44.9	45.0	46.3
Electric equipment	59.3	58.6	56.4
Transportation equipment	21.1	20.7	17.6
Instruments	42.6	42.3	43.0
Other durable goods	5.8	5.9	5.7
Nondurable Goods - Total	93.4	93.4	92.8
Food & kindred products	13.0	12.9	13.3
Textile mill products	3.8	3.8	3.7
Apparel & other fin. prod.	11.6	11.6	11.8
Paper & allied products	8.3	8.3	8.0
Printing & publishing	26.1	26.0	25.4
Chemicals & allied products	8.9	8.8	8.9
Rubber & plastic products	10.3	10.3	10.4
Leather & leather products	5.5	5.5	5.5
Other nondurable goods	5.9	6.0	5.8

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1982
Average Weekly Earnings	$349.84	$350.40	$321.26
Average Weekly Hours	39.8	40.0	38.2
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.79	$ 8.76	$ 8.41

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

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Economic Affairs
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Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DECLINES

The November unemployment rate for the Boston SMSA dropped again to 4.7 percent from the 5.3 percent level recorded for October. This was the lowest monthly unemployment rate recorded for the area since April 1981, and also the first month that the rate has been below 5.0 percent since that date. Total employment (by place of residence) reached a new high of 1,430,400 during November. The 4.7 percent unemployment rate compared favorably with the state rate of 5.6 percent and the national rate of 8.1 percent for the same period. Both of these rates also showed declines from the previous month.

AREA EMPLOYMENT GROWS

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment (by place of work) climbed to 1,512,400 in the Boston SMSA in November, an over-the-month increase of 14,700. Most of the growth took place among nonmanufacturing industries. The largest increases occurred in: wholesale and retail trade, up 5,400 since October; services and mining, up 6,500 (including educational services, up 5,600); and government, up 3,200 (including local government educational services, up 2,500). Total manufacturing employment increased by 1,300, primarily due to growth in the durable goods sector. Industries showing monthly increases were: electrical equipment, which rose by 300; transportation equipment, which grew by 500; and instruments, which increased by 400. Total nondurable goods manufacturing industries showed no change from the prior month.

VETERANS' TRAINING PROGRAM

Unemployed veterans of the Vietnam Era or Korean Conflict may now be eligible for government-subsidized on-the-job training under provisions of the Emergency Veterans' Job Training Act of 1983. To qualify, veterans of these eras must have been unemployed for at least 15 of the last 20 weeks, and must obtain a certificate of eligibility from the Veterans Administration. Under this program the government will reimburse employers for half the cost of training eligible veterans for a period of three to fifteen months. The jobs involved must be in a growth industry, require new technical skills, or be in a labor-shortage occupation. The employer may not lay off a worker in order to fill the position with a veteran. Other provisions of the program require that adequate facilities for training must be available, wages and benefits must be no less than those normally paid, and training cannot be for a position in which the veteran already qualifies. The employer must also certify that he plans to hire the veteran on completion of the training.

The Division of Employment Security is cooperating in this program along with the U. S. Department of Labor and the Veterans Administration. Interested veterans or employers should contact their local DES office.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT

The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) which became operative on October 1, 1983, replaces the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) as the principal federally-funded job training program.

The Act attempts to create a partnership between government and private industry to provide job training for economically disadvantaged, unskilled youth and adults, and assistance to dislocated-workers-those who have lost jobs in declining industries or occupations-in obtaining new employment.

For purposes of this Act the state is divided into 15 Service Delivery Areas (SDA's). Seven of these SDA's are wholly or partially located within the Boston SMSA. Each SDA has a Private Industry Council (PIC) composed of local business leaders who make the decisions about what types of training are appropriate for their particular area.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT
CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982
LABOR FORCE	1,500,700	1,479,200	1,475,900
Employment	1,430,400	1,395,900	1,395,600
Unemployment	70,200	83,300	80,100
Unemployment Rate 3/	4.7	5.6	5.4
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	2,641	2,292	3,719
Continued Weeks Claimed	21,937	21,725	34,394

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISADVANTAGED
Active Applicants	24,787	10,750	4,572	4,650	1,271
New Applicants (This Month)	7,539	3,768	804	1,763	722

JOB OPENINGS 1/	
Unfilled Openings 2/	NA
Openings Received	

1/ Available During the Month
1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

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WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's) Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1,512.4	1,497.7	1,487.9
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1,222.7	1,209.3	1,206.7
Construction	45.6	46.1	45.1
Trans. & public utilities	70.0	69.9	70.6
Wholesale & retail trade	382.2	322.8	324.5
Finance, ins. & real estate	120.2	121.5	115.9
Services & mining	475.4	468.9	464.4
Government	183.3	180.1	186.2
Manufacturing - Total	289.7	288.4	281.2
Durable Goods - Total	196.3	195.0	189.4
Primary metals industries	3.7	3.7	3.7
Fabricated metal products	17.5	17.6	17.6
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	45.1	44.9	45.8
Electric equipment	59.6	59.3	56.3
Transportation equipment	21.6	21.1	17.4
Instruments	43.0	42.6	42.7
Other durable goods	5.8	5.8	5.7
Nondurable Goods - Total	93.4	93.4	91.8
Food & kindred products	12.8	13.0	13.1
Textile mill products	3.9	3.8	3.6
Apparel & other fin. prod.	11.4	11.6	11.5
Paper & allied products	8.4	8.3	7.9
Printing & publishing	26.2	26.1	25.5
Chemicals & allied products	9.0	8.9	8.9
Rubber & plastic products	10.3	10.3	10.2
Leather & leather products	5.0	5.5	5.3
Other nondurable goods	5.8	5.9	5.6

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982
Average Weekly Earnings	$353.51	$349.84	$340.84
Average Weekly Hours	39.9	39.8	38.6
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.86	$ 8.79	$ 8.38

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

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JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REMAINS THE SAME

In December the unemployment rate for the Boston Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) remained unchanged over the month at 4.7 percent. The Boston SMSA compared favorably with the State and National unadjusted unemployment rates of 5.8 and 8.0 percent respectively.

Analysis of employment by industry indicates an overall monthly increase of 9,600 jobs. The bulk of this increase came in the nonmanufacturing sector, with a rise of 7,800 in employment. Nonmanufacturing employment grew most notably in Wholesale and Retail Trade, with a seasonal rise accounting for 9,800 jobs. This increase was kept down by the net effect of decreases in Construction and Services. In Manufacturing, there was an increase of 2,100 jobs within the durable goods sector.

A LOOK OVER THE SHOULDER AT 1983

The Boston SMSA's annual average unemployment rate for 1983 was 5.8 percent, .9 of a percentage point above the 1982 average. This rate is considerable lower than the State's 6.9 percent and the Nation's 9.6 percent for the same time period.

During 1983 the national economy began to record a recovery as reflected in the declining unemployment rate. Locally, economic conditions in the State and the Boston SMSA in particular remained healthy during 1983, especially in electronics-related businesses. Because the Boston SMSA never felt the full effect of the national recession, the area is not expected to experience the economic growth that is anticipated in other metropolitan areas that have felt the brunt of the recession in such states as Michigan and Ohio. (Although the Boston SMSA will benefit from the recovery, it will not show great gains associated with recovery because of its strong economy.) Expectations are that the SMSA's economy will continue to experience steady economic and employment growth, especially in the electronics industry.

Boston's relatively healthy employment environment is due to the area's industrial mix of research and development firms, defense oriented firms, and high technology companies. The Boston SMSA had 52.9 percent of the state's total high technology manufacturing employment during the first quarter of 1983, and 44.3 percent of the SMSA's manufacturing employment is in high technology manufacturing industries.

Another reason for the Boston SMSA's economic vitality is the ability to adjust to both world and domestic markets. Also the area continues to attarct foreign investment as companies recognize the advantage of doing business in the Boston SMSA. Optimism about the SMSA's economy is expected to perpetuate during 1984, as the area outpaces the national economy.

EMERGENCY VETERAN'S JOB TRAINING ACT OF 1983

Employers can receive up to $10,000 to train and hire eligible unemployed veterans of the Vietnam War or Korean conflict. The program will pay employers half the cost of training. The training period must last for three to fifteen months. The position should be in a growth industry where the demand for labor exceeds the supply. An employer cannot lay off a worker to fill the position with an eligible veteran. Adequate facilities for training must be available, wages and benefits must be no less than those normally paid and training cannot be for a position for which the veteran already qualifies. Interested veterans or employers should contact the Division of Employment Security office.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT
CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
LABOR FORCE	1495300	1500600	1466500
Employment	1425700	1430400	1384000
Unemployment	69600	70200	82500
Unemployment Rate 3/	4.7	4.7	5.6
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	3276	2641	6278
Continued Weeks Claimed	24744	21937	39520

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants					
New Applicants (This Month)		I N A			

JOB OPENINGS 1/	
Unfilled Openings 2/	
Openings Received	INA

1/ Available During the Month

1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1,522.0	1,512.4	1,489.0
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1,230.5	1,222.7	1,208.8
Construction	43.9	45.6	43.2
Trans. & public utilities	70.6	70.0	71.0
Wholesale & retail trade	338.0	326.2	331.2
Finance, ins. & real estate	121.7	120.2	116.6
Services & mining	471.8	475.4	460.9
Government	184.5	183.3	185.9
Manufacturing - Total	291.5	289.7	280.2
Durable Goods - Total	196.4	196.3	189.0
Primary metals industries	3.7	3.7	3.6
Fabricated metal products	17.6	17.5	17.8
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	45.5	45.1	45.8
Electric equipment	59.6	59.6	56.3
Transportation equipment	23.0	21.6	17.3
Instruments	43.1	43.0	42.6
Other durable goods	5.9	5.8	5.6
Nondurable Goods - Total	93.1	93.4	91.2
Food & kindred products	12.7	12.8	13.0
Textile mill products	3.9	3.9	3.8
Apparel & other fin. prod.	11.2	11.4	11.3
Paper & allied products	8.5	8.4	7.9
Printing & publishing	26.6	26.2	25.8
Chemicals & allied products	9.0	9.0	8.8
Rubber & plastic products	10.2	10.3	10.3
Leather & leather products	5.5	5.6	5.0
Other nondurable goods	5.5	5.8	5.5

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1982
Average Weekly Earnings	$366.20	$353.51	$337.50
Average Weekly Hours	41.1	39.9	39.8
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.91	$ 8.86	$ 8.48

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS. These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

AREA CLASSIFICATION - For explanation of area classification, see AREA TRENDS, issued by U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

BOSTON SMSA

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Massachusetts Profiles

Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

BOSTON UNEMPLOYMENT RATE RISES

The Boston SMSA's January unemployment rate rose to 6.1 percent of the labor force. Although this was an over the month increase of 1.4 percentage points, the rate remained well below that of the state and the nation whose respective rates were 7.3 and 8.8 percent.

The employed portion of the labor force decreased over the month by 29,200 while the unemployed increased by 19,700. The entire labor force for the Boston SMSA declined by 9,500 participants from the previous month. This drop was seasonal in nature and due primarily to people leaving the labor force after the Christmas holidays.

NEW REPORT AVAILABLE

The Massachusetts Division of Employment Security (DES) has announced the release of a new publication, Distribution of Establishments and Employment by Size Groups. The report, based on first quarter reports from the 99 percent of Massachusetts employers who are covered by the Massachusetts Employment Security Law, is the most accurate measure of employment by industry and size of employer. The report is produced annually and places all covered employers into one of nine size categories from less than 4 employees (size class 1) to over 1,000 (size class 9) by two digit Standard Industrial Classification codes.

CONTRACTS AND EXPANSION

The Communication Systems Division of GTE has opened a new center for telecommunications engineering in Natick which is expected to employ 200 engineers, technicians and support personnel by the end of 1985. Designated the Boston Engineering Center, the new facility will serve as a focal point for business and engineering activities associated with design, development and implementation of communication network and digital communication systems.

Sperry Corp., has opened a new systems engineering and anlysis center in Waltham. The center is about 20,000 sq. ft. and will eventually house a staff of about 100 engineers. Hiring for the center is being done in the Boston area.

MASSACHUSETTS INDUSTRIAL FINANCE AGENCY (MIFA)

The MIFA of Boston announced that during 1983 it approved over $714 million in financing for 258 projects in Massachusetts. These projects will create an estimated 7,919 new industrial sector jobs.

MIFA recently announced the approval of 21 projects and estimated that 985 jobs would be added to the Bay State business economy.

In Ashland a $3 million bond to Sharon Bolt & Screw Co. Inc. to acquire its leased 65,000 sq. ft. plant and to purchase equipment enabling the company to expand, creating about 35 new jobs.

Beverly-a $1 million bond to Kaiser Systems, Inc. a developer and manufacturer of high voltage power supplies used in medical equipment. The firm will construct a 16,200 sq. ft. addition, creating approximately 37 new jobs.

Lynn- a $2.4 million bond to Aster Engineering Corp., for a 140,000 sq. ft. facility on a 4 acre site. Aster Engineering manufacturers aircraft engine parts and electronic components. The project will create an estimated 500 new jobs over the next two years. United Welding Processes in Lynn received a $400,000 bond to purchase and renovate a 21,000 sq. ft. building. The project will enable United Welding to expand into a larger facility and create an estimated 18 new jobs.

North Reading-An $8.5 million bond to converse, Inc. to construct and equip a 100,000 sq. ft. building on 12 acres. The firm will use the facility for its development and production of atheltic footwear, and as corporate headquarters. The expansion will create an estimated 150 new jobs.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
LABOR FORCE	1,467,000	1,476,500	1,451,600
Employment	1,378,100	1,407,300	1,349,600
Unemployment	88,900	69,200	102,000
Unemployment Rate 3/	6.1	4.7	7.0
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	3261	3276	4951
Continued Weeks Claimed	29834	24744	45665

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISADVANTAGED
Active Applicants					
New Applicants (This Month)					

JOB OPENINGS 1/	
Unfilled Openings 2/	
Openings Received	

1/ Available During the Month
1/ At End of Period 2/ Farm and Nonfarm

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1488.9	1544.4	1455.1
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1206.1	1253.6	1179.0
Construction	37.7	45.6	38.2
Trans. & public utilities	71.5	73.1	70.3
Wholesale & retail trade	336.0	350.3	321.2
Finance, ins. & real estate	118.3	120.9	115.4
Services & mining	456.3	477.0	449.3
Government	185.9	186.3	184.2

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1983
Manufacturing - Total	282.8	290.8	276.1
Durable Goods - Total	199.1	203.9	193.1
Primary metals industries	3.3	3.2	3.4
Fabricated metal products	17.7	18.4	17.7
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	42.9	44.8	44.4
Electric equipment	59.3	60.2	55.8
Transportation equipment	25.1	25.3	19.8
instruments	41.0	41.7	42.4
Other durable goods	9.8	10.3	9.6
Nondurable Goods - Total	83.7	86.9	83.0
Food & kindred products	12.7	12.9	12.7
Textile mill products	3.5	3.6	3.2
Apparel & other fin. prod.	10.2	10.7	10.8
Paper & allied products	7.5	8.1	7.5
Printing & publishing	27.6	28.5	25.8
Chemicals & allied products	8.1	8.5	8.5
Rubber & plastic products	8.5	9.0	9.0
Leather & leather products	5.1	4.8	4.8
Other nondurable goods	0.5	0.8	0.7

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS			
Average Weekly Earnings Average Weekly Hours Average Hourly Earnings	I	N	A

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

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UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

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Massachusetts Profiles

Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

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UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FALLS

The unemployment rate for the Boston SMSA dropped to 5.2 percent in February from the 6.1 percent that had been recorded in January. Both the state and national unemployment rates also declined in February, but both remained significantly higher than the Boston SMSA rate. The unadjusted rate for Massachusetts was 6.3 percent in February, while the comparable U. S. rate was 8.4 percent. Seasonally adjusted rates were 5.7 percent for the state and 7.8 percent for the nation. Over the year employment within the Boston SMSA has grown by 73,300 while unemployment has fallen by 17,100, causing a decline of 1.4 percentage points in the unemployment rate.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the SMSA rose by 7,900 in February to 1,497,700. All of the increase from the previous month was in nonmanufacturing, with the service sector having the largest monthly gain (+13,500). Over the year manufacturing grew by 8,400 with electrical and electronic equipment (+4,100) and transportation equipment (+5,700) showing the greatest increases. The nonmanufacturing sector grew by 30,500 with the largest annual gains being in services (+16,500) and wholesale and retail trade (+11,200).

SUMMER JOBS

The Division of Employment Security's Job Matching Centers will begin accepting applications for state summer jobs on April 2, 1984. Over 1,200 job openings, primarily with the Metropolitan District Commission (MDC), the Department of Environmental Management (DEM), and the Department of Public Works (DPW), will be listed on the DES job bank microfiche. Job listings will include openings for life guards, conservation helpers, bathhouse attendants, clerical workers, maintenance workers and others. Some of the positions will be filled by persons who have worked for the agencies in previous summers, while others will be filled by new applicants.

It is expected that some Private sector summer jobs will be listed as well. Some of these may be filled by teenagers who are eligible for the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) program. To be eligible for this program a summer job applicant must be 16 or 17 years of age and a member of a low-income family. Private sector employers who hire youth who have been certified as TJTC eligible for summer jobs can receive substantial tax credits. Employers are encouraged to contact local DES offices for further information or to list job openings.

JOB SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

During the first 5 months of the current fiscal year (October 1983 through February 1984) the number of applicants placed by Division of Employment Security Job Matching Centers in the Boston SMSA was 17 percent higher than during the same period a year ago. The number of applicants placed rose to 10,517 from the 8,988 placed one year earlier. Of those placed this year: 42.9 percent were youth under 22; 51.4 percent were male; 48.6 percent were female; 80.9 percent were white, not Hispanic; and 19.1 percent were minorities. Of the 2,010 minorities placed, 1,493 were black, 339 were Hispanic, and 142 Asian or Pacific Islanders. Of the total placed, 12.8 percent were unemployment insurance-claimants, while 10.6 percent were veterans.

The total of new applications and renewals during the first 5 months of the current fiscal year was 33,873, a decline of 20.6 percent from the previous fiscal year, reflecting the improved economy. Individuals referred to jobs totaled 21,119 or 62.4 percent of new applications and renewals. Individuals placed represented 49.8 percent of those referred and 31.1 percent of new applications and renewals. Job openings received this fiscal year climbed to 28,090, a 39.6 percent increase over the previous fiscal year. Job openings filled reached a total of 14,104 or 50.2 percent of openings received. The average wage of job openings received was $4.98 per hour, up from $4.95 per hour a year ago. The average placement wage was $5.24 per hour, up from $5.08 last year.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983
LABOR FORCE	1,459,100	1,466,900	1,402,900
Employment	1,383,600	1,378,100	1,310,300
Unemployment	75,500	88,800	92,600
Unemployment Rate 3/	5.2	6.1	6.6
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	3118	3261	3652
Continued Weeks Claimed	29838	29834	43942

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISADVANTAGED
Active Applicants	21515	7997	4556	3804	2747
New Applicants (This Month)	6253	2919	809	1151	1286

JOB OPENINGS 1/	Feb. 1984
Openings Received	4903

1/ Available During the Month

1/ At End of Period

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1,497.7	1,489.8	1,458.8
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1,212.2	1,203.8	1,181.7
Construction	37.0	38.6	37.4
Trans. & Public utilities	71.5	71.4	70.6
Wholesale & retail trade	328.1	333.4	316.9
Finance, ins. & real estate	118.8	118.2	115.7
Services & mining	470.3	456.9	453.9
Government	186.5	185.3	187.2

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983
Manufacturing - Total	285.5	286.0	277.1
Durable Goods - Total	202.0	202.2	193.7
Primary metals industries	3.2	3.2	3.3
Fabricated metal products	17.9	18.0	17.5
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	43.9	44.3	44.3
Electric equipment	60.3	60.0	56.2
Transportation equipment	25.8	25.7	20.1
Instruments	41.0	41.0	42.5
Other durable goods	9.9	10.0	9.8
Nondurable Goods - Total	83.5	83.8	83.4
Food & kindred products	12.2	12.7	12.6
Textile mill products	3.4	3.4	3.2
Apparel & other fin. prod.	10.5	10.3	10.7
Paper & allied products	7.7	7.7	7.4
Printing & publishing	27.8	27.5	26.2
Chemical & allied products	8.1	8.1	8.8
Rubber & plastic products	8.6	8.7	9.0
Leather and leather products	4.7	4.9	4.8
Other nondurable goods	0.5	0.5	0.7

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1983
Average Weekly Earnings			
Average Weekly Hours	INA	INA	INA
Average Hourly Earnings	INA	INA	INA

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

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UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

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Boston SMSA

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UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CONTINUES DOWNWARD TREND

The 3.5 percent unemployment rate in May marked the fifth consecutive month the rate has declined in the Boston SMSA. The rate is also the lowest recorded since the start of the currently revised data series which began in January 1976, due to the new SMSA definition.

The monthly drop in the unemployment rate of 0.8 of a percentage point was significant and continues to reflect an improving economy. Additionally, the monthly unemployment decline is indicative of a seasonal increase in employment. Wholesale and retail trade, construction, and finance, insurance, and real estate have benefited from traditional spring increases. The largest sector of employment within the SMSA, services, continues to grow. Manufacturing showed a slight gain, indicating a positive trend towards economic growth.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA (SDA) COMMUTING PATTERNS

According to the 1980 census Journey to Work Data, the Metro South/West SDA had 357,591 workers, 16 years of age and over. Of that number 82.9 percent lived and worked in the Metro South/West SDA. In addition, 331,136 workers used a car, truck or van as a means of transportation to work and that 79.3 percent drove to work and 156,388 spent 20-44 minutes travelling to their jobs.

HOURLY WAGE RATES FOR PRODUCTION WORKERS

In May 1984, the average hourly earnings for production workers in all manufacturing in the Boston SMSA was $9.12. This represented a monthly increase of $.04 an hour. The average hours worked were 40.6, an increase of .3 hours over the month.

FISHING INDUSTRY ROSE IN NATIONAL RANKING

The Boston Business Journal has stated that the Port of Boston's fishing industry has risen in national ranks. In 1982, the Port of Boston ranked 28th with 27.2 million pounds of fish caught and 38th in dollar volume with $11.8 million. In 1983, the Port of Boston, although moving higher in the rankings in both categories had both a lower poundage of fish caught and a lower dollar volume or 25th with 24 million pounds caught and 31st or 11 million dollars respectively. This was the second consecutive yearly decline according to the National Marine Fisheries Service.

An analysis of the Division of Employment Security's Employment and Wages for the Boston SMSA for 1980, 1981 and 1982 for the commercial fishing industry SIC-091 indicates that approximately 213 people were employed in 57 firms in the Boston SMSA during 1982. This represented 6.0 percent of the total state employment in the industry. However, employment increased from 1981 to 1982 by 37 workers or 14.8 percent, while the number of firms dropped by 4 or 6.5 percent.

LAYOFFS AND EXPANSIONS

Raytheon Co. announced it will be closing its Norwood based Raytheon Data Systems facility. The company will layoff 1,600 persons world-wide, of that 650 are located in Massachusetts.

General Dynamics says it plans to hire another 1,000 workers over the next six months at its Quincy shipyard to meet commitments on five supply ships being built for the U. S. Navy. The extra manpower will bring the Quincy workforce to 5,800 workers, nearly 800 more than earlier company projections. This represents a substantial increase, for it was a little more than one year ago that the shipyard's workforce totaled 2,000 workers.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983
LABOR FORCE	1,475,900	1,482,200	1,445,300
Employment	1,424,700	1,418,700	1,351,400
Unemployment	51,200	63,500	83,900
Unemployment Rate 3/	3.5	4.3	5.8
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ..			
Initial Claims	2297	3163	2829
Continued Weeks Claimed	21493	25441	30940

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISADVANTAGED
Active Applicants	29249	11770	1643	6137	5484
New Applicants (This Month)	7285	3232	655	1620	1887

JOB OPENINGS 1/	May 1984
Openings Received	6807

1/ Available During the Month

1/ At End of Period

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT '000's		
	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1540.3	1528.8	1507.4
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1249.7	1240.3	1225.9
Construction	43.7	41.2	43.4
Trans. & Public Utilities	72.5	72.2	72.1
Wholesale & retail trade	339.6	336.9	332.9
Finance, ins. & real estate	121.2	120.7	118.8
Services & mining	426.5	484.0	472.5
Government	185.7	184.3	186.2

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT '000's		
	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983
Manufacturing - Total	290.6	228.5	281.5
Durable Goods - Total	206.5	205.1	197.6
Primary metals industries	3.2	3.3	3.4
Fabricated metal products	17.9	17.7	17.9
Machinery (exec. electrical)	44.1	44.2	44.1
Electric equipment	61.4	61.3	57.7
Transportation equipment	27.2	26.2	22.1
Instruments	42.1	42.0	41.9
Other durable goods	10.6	10.4	10.5
Nondurable Goods - Total	84.1	83.4	83.9
Food & kindred products	12.5	12.2	12.6
Textile mill products	3.4	3.4	3.3
Apparel & other fin. prod.	10.5	10.3	10.9
Paper & allied products	7.8	7.6	7.5
Printing & publishing	27.9	28.0	26.3
Chemical & allied products	7.3	7.9	8.4
Rubber & plastic products	8.7	8.6	9.0
Leather and leather products	4.6	4.6	5.0
Other nondurable goods	0.8	0.8	0.9

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983
Average Weekly Earnings	$370.27	$365.92	NA
Average Weekly Hours	40.6	40.3	NA
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.12	$ 9.08	NA

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS - These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

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BOSTON SMSA

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Massachusetts Profiles

Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

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UNEMPLOYMENT RATE INCREASES SLIGHTLY

The unemployment rate for the Boston SMSA rose to 4.0 percent in June from the 3.5 percent that had been recorded in May. This is considered a normal seasonal increase reflecting the entry of high school and college graduates into the labor market and does not represent a reversal of the economic upswing. Employment actually increased by 9,800 over the May level while unemployment increased by 8,400, reflecting a growth of 18,200 in the labor force. The June unemployment rate was 2.5 percentage points below the 6.5 percent rate recorded in June 1983. The Boston SMSA continued to have the second lowest unemployment rate of the major labor areas in Massachusetts; only the Lowell Labor Market Area at 3.9 percent was lower. For comparison purposes the unadjusted unemployment rate for the state in June was 4.5 percent; the national unadjusted unemployment rate in June was 7.4 percent, 3.4 percentage points higher than the SMSA rate.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT REACHES NEW HIGH

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment (by place of work) in the Boston SMSA rose to a record high of 1,546,900 in June. This was an increase of 7,500 from the previous month end of 33,700 since June of last year. Over the year nonmanufacturing employment rose by 24,000 to 1,252,800. Among nonmanufacturing sectors the most significant increases over the year were in services, which rose by an extraordinary 17,000; wholesale and retail trade, up 4,600; and finance, insurance and real estate, up 2,300. Total manufacturing employment increased by 9,700 over the year to 294,100. Major increases among manufacturing industries included transportation equipment (up 4,900), electric and electronic equipment (up 3,900), and printing and publishing (up 1,700).

JOB SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS REFLECT IMPROVED JOB OPPORTUNITIES

During the first nine months of this fiscal year (October 1983 through June 1984), the number of applicants placed in jobs by the Division of Employment Security's Job Matching Centers in the Boston SMSA rose to 15,904, a 13 percent increase over last year. Of those placed this year, 42 percent were youth under 22 years of age, 18 percent were minorities, 13 percent were unemployment insurance claimants, 11 percent were veterans and 10 percent were economically disadvantaged.

Minority placements increased by almost 500 or 31 percent over the previous year's total. New applications and renewals declined by 14 percent to 65,032 reflecting the improved job market. Individuals referred to jobs totaled 39,248 or 69 percent of new applications and renewals. Individuals placed represented 40.5 percent of those referred to jobs and 24.5 percent of new applications and renewals.

Job openings received this fiscal year climbed to 56,522, a 50 percent increase. In fact during the month of June, the number of job openings received (8,109) actually exceeded the number of new applicants and renewals (6,798). In June of last year, new applicants and renewals outnumbered job openings received by more than three thousand. So far this fiscal year, new applicants and renewals have exceeded job openings received by only about 15 percent. Last year new applicants and renewals exceeded job openings received by more than 100 percent.

Job openings filled rose to 24,227 this year or 42.9 percent of openings received. The average wage of job openings received was $5.48 per hour, up from $4.97 last year. The average wage of job openings filled was $6.27 per hour, up from $5.18 a year ago.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT
CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
LABOR FORCE	1,493,600	1,475,400	1,440,300
Employment	1,433,900	1,424,100	1,346,200
Unemployment	59,700	51,300	94,100
Unemployment Rate 3/	4.0	3.5	6.5
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	2,585	2,297	3,596
Continued Weeks Claimed	21,775	21,493	28,894

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	26,628	10,531	4,777	5,075	5,125
New Applicants (This Month)	6,798	3,105	673	1,438	1,602

JOB OPENINGS 1/	June 1984
Openings Received	8,109

1/ Available During the Month
1/ At End of Period

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's) June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1,546.9	1,539.4	1,513.2
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1,252.8	1,249.1	1,228.8
Construction	45.7	43.7	46.2
Trans. & Public utilities	73.7	72.8	73.1
Wholesale & retail trade	342.9	339.8	338.3
Finance, ins. & real estate	123.3	121.1	121.0
Services & mining	480.3	485 7	463.7
Government	186.4	186.0	186.5

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000 s) June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
Manufacturing - Total	294.1	290.3	284.4
Durable Goods - Total	208.4	206.2	199.7
Primary metals industries	3.1	3.2	3.3
Fabricated metal products	18.2	17.8	18.2
Machinery, (exec. electrical)	44.3	44.1	44.4
Electric equipment	62.1	61.4	58.2
Transportation equipment	27.5	27.3	22.6
Instruments	42.4	41.8	42.3
Other durable goods	10.8	10.6	10.7
Nondurable Goods - Total	85.7	84.1	84.7
Food & kindred products	13.0	12.5	12.5
Textile mill products	3.5	3.4	3.4
Apparel & other fin. prod.	10.8	10.5	11.1
Paper & allied products	7.8	7.7	7.7
Printing & publishing	28.3	28.0	26.6
Chemical & allied products	8.0	7.9	8.3
Rubber & plastic products	8.9	8.7	9.2
Leather and leather products	4.6	4.6	5.0
Other nondurable goods	0.8	0.8	0.9

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
Average Weekly Earnings	$363.09	$370.27	$343.41
Average Weekly Hours	39.9	40.6	39.7
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.10	$ 9.12	$ 8.65

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

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Massachusetts Profiles

Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DOWN

The Boston SMSA's July unemployment rate had an over the month decrease of 0.3 of a percentage point and now stands at 3.7 percent. This was only the third time since 1976 that Boston's unemployment rate was below 4 percent, the other months being December 1980 and May 1984 with respective unemployment rates of 3.7 and 3.5 percent. However, a better indicator of an area's economy is the six month moving average which smooths seasonal fluctuations. The Boston SMSA's six month average unemployment rate was 4.3 percent.

The Boston SMSA's total labor force has increased to 1,508,400, the first time it has topped the one and one half million mark since 1976. The Boston SMSA's labor force now represents over 48 percent of the State's entire labor force. Employment rose over the month by 1.2 percent to 1,451,900, once again, the highest number of employed persons in the Boston SMSA since 1976. Unemployment dropped by 5.5 percent to 56,500 for July 1984.

RECESSION RECOVERY IN THE BOSTON SMSA

The most reliable source of information on the number of jobs in any area of the state is the employment figures submitted to the Division of Employment Security by employers when they submit their quarterly contribution reports (Form 1). A review of covered employment data from the fourth quarter of of 1983, the latest period available, provides a base from which to gauge the degree of recovery from the 1982-1983 recession of the various labor areas of the state. Comparison will be made between the unemployment levels in the fourth quarter of 1981 and 1983. Of the ten major labor areas, the Boston SMSA was the third in the rate of growth with a 4.5 percent increase or 66,128 jobs. During that period, the state had a 4.0 percent increase in jobs with sixty-four percent of the increase occurring within the Boston SMSA. The impact of the recession was minor in the Boston SMSA with a drop of the three-tenths of a percentage point or 4,060 jobs between 1981-4 and 1982-4. This compared favorably to the state's drop of 0.8 of a percentage point. Eighteen percent of the state's recession job loss was in the Boston SMSA.

JOB EXPANSIONS AND LAYOFFS

BASF Systems Corp. in Bedford has opened a new $7 million floppy disk manufacturing facility in Bedford to support sales that are expected to double this year. BASF has added another 20 to 30 employees in the last six weeks just to meet demand. The Canada Dry Bottling Co. of New England closed its Waltham plant laying off most of its 300 workers.

MATURE INDUSTRIES BILL SIGNED

The Mature Industries program combines aid for workers effect by plant closings with government help for troubled companies in the hopes of preventing shutdowns. Included among the provisions of the new law:

- Massachusetts companies will be encouraged to join a "social compact" in which they would give at least 90 days notice to workers before a plant shutdown, plus severance pay. Companies that fail to do so will be ineligible for state industrial development loans.
- Workers will be guaranteed that their health insurance benefits will continue for 90 days after a shutdown, with the premiums paid by their employer or by the state when the company cannot do so.
- Workers who lose their jobs will recive individualized counseling, placement and training services with the hope of locating a new position. Also, they may receive supplemental state unemployment insurance benefits for 13 weeks.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT
CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983
LABOR FORCE	1,508,400	1,493,800	1,445,300
Employment	1,451,900	1,434,200	1,361,400
Unemployment	56,500	59,600	83,900
Unemployment Rate 3/	3.7	4.0	5.8
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	2,586	2,565	3,883
Continued Weeks Claimed	24,274	21,775	37,644

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISAD-VANTAGED
Active Applicants	26,321	11,018	4,796	4,434	4,821
New Applicants (This Month)	8,375	3,613	1,026	1,591	2,205

1/ Available During the Month

JOB OPENINGS 1	July 1984
Openings Received	6,254

1/ At End of Period

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's) July 1984	June 1984	July 1983
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	1,529.7	1,546.9	1,495.2
Nonmanufacturing - Total	1,238.3	1,255.6	1,212.9
Construction	45.9	45.7	46.7
Trans. & Public utilities	72.3	73.7	71.9
Wholesale & retail trade	339.2	342.9	332.3
Finance, ins. & real estate	123.5	123.3	121.4
Services & mining	477.5	480.6	461.2
Government	179.9	186.4	179.4

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's) July 1984	June 1984	July 1983
Manufacturing - Total	291.4	291.1	282.3
Durable Goods - Total	207.7	208.4	199.2
Primary metals industries	3.1	3.1	3.3
Fabricated metal products	18.1	18.2	17.9
Machinery (exec. electrical)	44.6	44.3	44.8
Electric equipment	61.4	62.1	56.2
Transportation equipment	27.9	27.5	22.6
Instruments	42.0	42.4	41.6
Other durable goods	10.6	10.8	10.6
Nondurable Goods - Total	83.7	85.7	83.1
Food & kindred products	12.5	13.0	12.7
Textile mill products	3.4	3.5	3.3
Apparel & other fin. prod.	10.1	10.8	10.9
Paper & allied products	7.6	7.8	7.3
Printing & publishing	28.1	28.3	26.5
Chemical & allied products	8.2	8.0	8.6
Rubber & plastic products	8.7	8.9	8.6
Leather and leather products	4.2	4.6	4.3
Other nondurable goods	0.9	0.8	0.9

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 369.08	$ 363.09	$346.98
Average Weekly Hours	39.9	39.9	39.7
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.25	$ 9.10	$ 8.74

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did any work at all, in any area, for pay or profit during the week of the month including the 12th or who had a job from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, labor dispute or other reasons which do not reflect a shortage of work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS - These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are not wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

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Massachusetts Profiles

Boston SMSA

JOB MARKET RESEARCH PUBLICATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE EDGES UP

The unemployment rate for the Boston SMSA rose by six-tenths of a point to 4.3 percent in August; this was the first monthly increase in the unemployment rate for the area since January of this year. The Boston SMSA continued to have the second lowest unemployment rate of all the major labor market areas in Massachusetts; only the Lowell LMA at 3.8 percent had a lower rate in August.

The unadjusted state rate also showed an increase in August, up four-tenths of a point to 4.7 percent, while the unadjusted national rate dropped two-tenths of a point to 7.3 percent.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT DOWN SLIGHTLY

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Boston SMSA dropped to 1,527,800 in August, a decline of 700 jobs from the previous month's total, but still well above the 1,485,200 recorded in August of last year. Over the year total manufacturing employment rose by 8,000 to 292,600, while total nonmanufacturing employment rose by 34,600 to 1,235,200.

Within the nonmanufacturing sector, the largest increases over the year were in services which increased by 16,700, wholesale and retail trade which grew by 5,500, and finance, insurance and real estate which rose by 1,800. The only significant decrease was a drop of 600 in construction employment.

Among manufacturing industries the largest gains over the year were recorded in transportation equipment (+5,500), electric and electronic equipment (+3,300), and printing and publishing (+1,700). Significant declines were recorded in machinery, except electrical (-800), apparel (-600), and leather and leather products (-600). Total durable goods manufacturing industries increased by 8,000 to 207,500, while total nondurable goods industries were unchanged at 85,100.

U.I. CLAIMS DOWN

Initial claims for unemployment insurance (U.I.) in the Boston SMSA stood at 2,149 during the survey week in August. This was a drop of 437 or 16.9 percent from the comparable July figure. Continued weeks claimed stood at 23,882, a drop of 392 or 1.6 percent from the previous month. Compared with one year ago initial claims were down 7.1 percent while continued weeks claimed were down 16.5 percent.

Cities in the Boston SMSA with more than 400 U.I. claims during the survey week in August included Boston (5,209), Quincy (731), Cambridge (689), Somerville (671), Lynn (578) Medford (499), Malden (484), and Revere (410).

NEW LABOR SURPLUS AREAS ANNOUNCED

The U. S. Department of Labor has announced new labor surplus areas for the federal fiscal year beginning October 1, 1984. Within the Boston SMSA the city of Chelsea and the town of Hull are the only localities qualifying under this program. Employers in labor surplus areas can receive preference in bidding on federal contracts. Areas are classified as labor surplus when their average unemployment rate was at least 20 percent above the average unemployment rate for all states during the previous two calendar years. During periods of high national unemployment, the 20 percent ratio is disregarded and an area is classified as labor surplus if its unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years was 10 percent or more. This latter rule was used in compiling the present list. The purpose in providing preference in bidding on federal contracts to labor surplus areas is to help direct the government's procurement dollars into areas where people are in the most severe economic need, i.e., areas with the highest rates of unemployment.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SELECTED PERIODS

LABOR FORCE 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	MONTH 2/ AND YEAR		
	Aug. 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1983
LABOR FORCE	1,504,000	1,508,300	1,467,900
Employment	1,440,000	1,451,800	1,390,600
Unemployment	64,000	56,500	77,300
Unemployment Rate 3/	4.3	3.7	5.3
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE			
Initial Claims	2,149	2,586	2,312
Continued Weeks Claimed	23,882	24,274	28,618

1/ By Place of Residence
2/ Week That Includes the 12th of the Month
3/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AVAILABLE APPLICANT - UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS

APPLICANTS 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE	VETERAN	MINORITY	DISADVANTAGED
Active Applicants	27,491	12,092	4,907	4,738	4,751
New Applicants (This Month)	11,195	5,444	1,156	2,494	2,885

JOB OPENINGS 1/	August 1984
Openings Received	10,141

1/ Available During the Month

1/ At End of Period

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	July 1984	June 1984	May 1984
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT-TOTAL	57.6	59.2	59.0
Nonmanufacturing - Total	47.2	48.4	48.3
Construction	2.8	2.6	2.5
Trans. & Public utilities	4.0	4.3	4.2
Wholesale & retail trade	16.8	17.0	16.9
Finance, ins. & real estate	2.1	2.2	2.1
Services & mining	11.0	11.2	11.5
Government	10.5	11.1	11.1

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND GROUPS	EMPLOYMENT (000's)		
	July 1984	June 1984	May 1984
Manufacturing - Total	10.4	10.8	10.7
Durable Goods - Total	5.6	5.8	5.8
Nondurable Goods - Total	4.8	5.0	4.9

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	July 1984	June 1984	May 1984
Average Weekly Earnings	$253.11	$258.59	$261.62
Average Weekly Hours	39.0	39.3	39.7
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 6.49	$ 6.58	$ 6.59

NOTE: Current Month Always Preliminary R: Revised

EXPLANATION OF DATA

LABOR FORCE - The sum of the employed and unemployed living in the area (total employment plus total unemployment).

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TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - The count of persons, living in the area, who did no work at all, in any area, during the week of the month including the 12th, but who were looking for work or awaiting recall from layoff or beginning a new job within the next 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Unemployment expressed as a percent of the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT - The count of all nonfarm wage and salary workers who performed services for wages for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. This is a count of **jobs** in the area.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS - These are based on information for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Averages include overtime pay and premium wages. These are **not** wage rates but are average of gross earnings.

GEOGRAPHIC DEFINITION OF THE AREA - Avon, Bridgewater, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Easton, Halifax, West Bridgewater, Whitman.

BROCKTON SMSA

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